STOP PRESS.

Do you want Loan? Do you wish to have your own building? Please send your full address along with four half anna stamps for our several literatures.

WANTED Men and Women to work in their Spare time. Monthly income more than Rs. 300!

For Insurance of every type please address to:—

BHOGILAL HIRALAL SHAH & CO.,

Post Box No.:—713, BOMBAY.

Tel. Address:—"BHOGILALCO."

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 227 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

FOR

REXINE, LEATHERS, ALUMINIUM SHEETS & SECTIONS, SOFA SPRINGS & MOTOR BODY-FITTINGS of reliable quality

GO TO

P. SHAH & CO.

Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Also At

Agartal & Secunderabad.

GOVT. LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

FRENCH BATTER SIEGFRIED LINE

Problem For Nazi Triumvirate

Herr Hitler

"Unpleasant Shocks" That Pin Bombers And Fighters To Polish Front

RIBBENTROP IN RAGE: 'COUP' PLAN MISCARRIES: BREAK THROUGH BELGIUM AND HOLLAND, HE SUGGESTS

PARIS, September 25.

"PARIS Soir" reports the holding of a long conference between Herr Hitler, Her von Ribbentrop and Field Marshal Goering.

The paper says that Herr Hitler had hoped that after the Soviet's move into Poland he would be able to put his maximum air effectives into the West, but Field Marshal Goering has reported that the German 'planes are still in eastern centres for repair and overhaul, that fighters and bombers have suffered "unpleasant shocks" and the Condor Legion has now to recruit to compensate the losses sustained.

Herr von Ribbentrop

The paper adds that it is easy to imagine the impatience of Herr Von Ribbentrop at such reports in view of his plans for a great 'coup' on the West and declares that Herr von Ribbentrop was the foremost among those favouring an offensive through Holland and Belgium.—Reuter.

Division In Nazi Camp?

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Herr Hitler is expected on the Western Front this week. Berlin gleefully anticipates a monster drive to crush the Allies in another lightning war.

Nazi leaders, however, appear to be divided. The Ribbentrop extremists favour a crash through Belgium.

The Goering moderates always with an eye on America, favour the respecting of Belgium's neutrality for the present.

It must be remembered that Germany now has to guard 300 miles of front in Poland with two million Soviet troops on the other side.

The French are emphatic that no new troops have been brought from Poland since the first reinforcements and hence some critics are of the opinion that Germans may decide to sit tight on the Siegfried Line and invade Holland with a view to establishing air bases within a few minutes flight from England.

This, however, will probably be preceded by a renewed truce offensive to enable Herr Hitler to pose as the injured man whose longing for peace is only baulked by the bloodthirsty Allies. Yesterday's fine weather enabled French reconnaissance 'planes to collect a quantity of valuable observation photographs, protected by fighter 'planes which were hardly pursued by German fighters.—Reuter.

MAISKY MEETS HALIFAX

It is learned that Lord Halifax received M. Maisky at the Foreign Office on Saturday evening.—Reuter.

WARSAW AND MODLIN UNDER WITHERING GERMAN FIRE

Polish Capital Turned Into Burning Inferno: But Morale Of Army And People Excellent

PARIS, September 25.

A Warsaw Communique states that Warsaw and Modlin are constantly under a withering fire from German heavy artillery. "THERE ARE NO BUILDINGS IN WARSAW INTACT OR WHERE THERE HAVE NOT BEEN VICTIMS

"AS A RESULT OF THE BOMBARDMENTS IN THE LAST 24 HOURS ABOUT A HUNDRED FIRES HAVE BEEN STARTED AND THERE HAVE BEEN SEVERAL THOUSAND VICTIMS AMONG THE CIVIL POPULATION, BUT THE MORALE OF THE ARMY AND POPULATION IS EXCELLENT."—Reuter.

PLIGHT OF JEWS IN POLAND

PARIS: Sept. 25.

The treatment of Jews in German-occupied Poland is much worse than in Bohemia and Moravia, according to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, which adds that Nazi Commissars have been placed in every undamaged Jewish enterprise and all shops and houses from which Jews have fled have been taken over. Jews are refused food supplies and suffer severe punishment, even the death penalty for anti-Nazi comments. On the other hand, Polish peasants are secretly providing sanctuary and food for homeless Jews.—Reuter.

GERMAN BOMBERS DO NOT SPARE CHURCH

LONDON, Sept. 25.

A Warsaw broadcast states that Warsaw was continually bombed on Sunday especially in centre of

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

Stop Press

NAZIS MOBILIZE WOMEN.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.

Two groups of young women liable for Labour service will be called up shortly. All women between the ages of 17 and 25 are liable for service and camps for 60,000 have been completed. In the mornings women work on the farms spending the afternoons in the camps receiving political, domestic and rural instruction or indulging in sports.—Reuter.

Naval Battle Off Norwegian Coast

BERGEN, September 25.

Reports from islands west of Bergen state that heavy firing was heard since early morning off the Norwegian coast coming far outside the Norwegian territorial waters. The firing was so violent that houses shook. Several warships were sighted, but no details are available.—Reuter.

FRENCH SHIP SUNK

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Two British destroyers raced to the scene after a U-Boat attacked the French collier "Phryne" off the English coast yesterday. The people on the shore hearing the explosion saw a column of smoke rise from the French ship, whose crew numbering 24 took to boats.

A lifeboat, however, putting out from the shore took them aboard. Meanwhile watchers saw two destroyers suddenly appear at the scene, but the French ship had gone to the bottom and the warships sped away.

Members of the crew of the "Phryne", two of whom were injured stated that they were given no warning of the attack.—Reuter.

SWEDEN'S REPLY TO GERMAN ACTION

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 25.

The sinking of "Gertandblatt" has created a furore. No surprise would be felt if Sweden refused Germany further supplies of iron ore. This would be a shattering blow to the Germans whose annual requirements of six million tons are mainly from Sweden.—Reuter.

RETALIATION TO BRITAIN

HELSINKI, Sept. 25.

The Germans claim that the cellulose on the Finnish ship which they sunk can be used for making explosives and the ship was too distant to be convoyed to Germany

The Foreign Minister, M. Erkko, suggests that the sinkings were a retaliation for British seizure of several thousands of tons of cellulose destined for Germany.—Reuter.

STARVATION LEVEL REACHED?

LONDON: Sept. 25.

The German housewife, who presents food ration cards at local shops, is now completely in dark as to how much she will get.

The latest cards bear no indication of the amount the bearer is entitled to receive.

An expert from the German Ministry of Food, asked in a Radio interview for the reason of the omission, replied:

"For technical printing reasons quantities could not be mentioned in the new cards."—Reuter.

POLISH SUBMARINE IN SWEDISH WATERS

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 25.

The Polish submarine "Zbik" has taken refuge in Swedish territorial waters. She is the third Polish submarine to arrive in Swedish waters and like the rest will be interned with her crews.—Reuter.

GERMAN U-BOAT SUNK

NEW YORK, Sept. 25

A graphic story of how a British bomber attacked a U-boat which had sunk the British steamer "Kafiristan" was told when the American steamer "American-Farmer" arrived with 29 surviving members of the crew of the "Kafiristan."

A passenger aboard the "American-Farmer" said that when lifeboats belonging to the "Kafiristan" were sighted, they saw a bomber swoop "from nowhere" and spray the deck of the U-boat with machinegun fire which sent the crew rushing to the conning-tower hatch; then after the submarine had submerged the bomber dropped two bombs and "we saw the bow of the submarine

(Continued on page 7, column 6.)

Big Offensive On 40-Mile Front

ARTILLERY AND AERIAL BATTLE OVER RHINE

ZEPPELIN WORKS BOMBED: SABOTAGE IN IRON AND CHOCOLATE FACTORIES: SWISS-GERMAN BORDER CLOSED

LONDON, September 25.

A French Communique says:

THE French artillery has begun direct bombardment of the main German fortifications of the Siegfried Line. The attack is on a forty mile front and it is particularly heavy on the sector, where the Siegfried and Maginot Lines lie closest.

GERMANS' HASTY RETREAT

SEVERAL DETACHMENTS OF GERMAN TROOPS AND GUNS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN WIPED OUT. AROUND BLIES THE FRENCH ARE WELL ON THE ADVANCE. IN THE SAARGUE MINES SECTOR THE GERMANS HASTILY RETREATED WITH THE ARRIVAL OF FRENCH ARTILLERY.

FRENCH TOWN SURROUNDED

THE GERMAN ARMY IS NOT THE ARMY OF 1914 IN NUMBERS, BUT THEIR EQUIPMENT IS PLENTIFUL AND EFFICIENT.

A FRENCH TOWN ON THE FRONTIER IS SURROUNDED ON THREE SIDES BY GERMAN TROOPS.

ZEPPELIN WORKS BOMBED

A London cable says:

The Zeppelin Works at Friedrichshafen near the Swiss border were bombed between 9 and 11 last night.

BOMBING 'PLANES COULD BE HEARD ON THE SWISS SIDE AS ALSO GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT IN ACTION.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND ALSO EXPLODING BOMBS COULD BE HEARD FOR OVER TWO HOURS. BUT THE NOISE OF THE BOMBING 'PLANES COULD BE HEARD ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME.

SWISS BORDER CLOSED

The frontier between Germany and Switzerland is closed. Germans are reported to be massing aircraft at strategic points along the Swisss Border.

NEW FORTIFICATIONS

A REPORT FROM PARIS ON THE WESTERN FRONT SAYS: "NEW GERMAN FORTIFICATIONS AND BARBED WIRE DEFENCES ARE BEING BUILT UP. STEADY MOVEMENTS OF GERMAN TROOPS ARE WATCHED BY FRENCH 'PLANES WHICH ARE EFFECTIVELY PROTECTED BY PURSUIT 'PLANES.—REUTER.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT OVER THE RHINE

PARIS, Sept. 25

After weeks of comparative inactivity the French artillery moved up batteries and French troops have taken the initiative in strengthening positions all along the front line.

Operations, though not large scale, are considered by well-informed military circles as particularly interesting. They have enabled the French to secure good observation points, especially in the Blies area and the rugged Haardt Massif.

The French reception of German counter-attacks in the past two days appears to have discouraged the enemy, who are refraining from further activities and restricting themselves to artillery fire in the Zweibrucken area.

While hitherto there have only been occasional bursts, today it is reported that prolonged violent bombardments were exchanged over the Rhine. Air battles over the German lines yesterday proved the quality of French machines.

The weather was ideal for artillery spotting and aerial photography and reconnaissance and artillery in co-operation with aircraft and protected by fighters flew over German lines and a series of air duels with German fighters proved the speed and strength, not only of French fighters, but bombers, which were too fast for German fighters.

The German losses in these

(Continued on page 7, column 7.)

SABOTAGE IN GERMANY

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 25.

To add to the lengthening list of explosions believed to be due to sabotage, the Berlin correspondent of the "Telegraph" reports that 17 are killed and 14 severely injured in an explosion near Bochum.—Reuter.

IN CHOCOLATE FACTORY

KAUNAS, Sept. 25.

It is reported from Berlin that an explosion in which several people were hurt occurred on Saturday at a chocolate factory at Tempelhof near Berlin. This is the fourth explosion in Germany recently and is thought to be due to sabotage.—Reuter.

(Bochum, a town of Westphalia in Prussia, 12 miles west of Dortmund is a great centre of industry having steel works and carpet factories. There are also coal mines near it. It has a population of 314,250.)

17 KILLED IN MINE EXPLOSION

BERLIN, Sept. 25.

Eight persons are known to be dead and 40 seriously injured as the result of an explosion in a coalmine in Bochumhordel yesterday.

Nine persons whose way of escape was cut off are feared to be dead.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted for the Government Leather Working School and the Government Tanning Institute, Bandra, Bombay 20, (1) one teacher for English, Arithmetic and Marathi or Gujarati in the grade of Rs. 45-5-115-E.B.-5-145-E.B.-6-175 plus C.L.A. Candidates should be a B.A., B.T., strong in Mathematics or a B. Com. capable of teaching English and commercial arithmetics; (2) one part-time teacher for Marathi or Gujarati, capable of teaching Arithmetic in the same language, Pay Rs. 30|- p.m. (3) one part-time teacher for Kanarese and Arithmetic. Pay Rs. 30|- p.m. Candidates under (2) and (3) above should at least be Matriculates holding a Primary Training College 2nd year certificate. Applications complete in all respects should reach the Superintendent Government Tanning Institute, Bandra, Bombay 20 on or before 10-10-1939 from whom terms of appointment and other particulars can be had on application. (1061)

Wanted Clerks, Overseers, Lawyers, Doctors and Engineers. Apply for "Terms" to K poor and Co., Cloth Market, Delhi. (12094)

43 SITUATIONS WANTED.

Civil Engineer—Indian, 36, brilliant career in theoretical, practical work in Europe, America, Africa, desires to return to India. Knows well English, French, German, Portuguese. Speaks, understands Hindustani, Spanish, Italian. Seeks responsible position in building enterprise, technical college. Will send "curriculum vitae" and credentials to those interested. Box No. 537, "Bombay Chronicle."

55. SOCIAL SERVICES

The Social Circle Club. Ladies & Gentlemen, desirous of interesting pen or personal friendships or partnerships, for any Social contacts exchange of views or hobbies are invited to join the Club. Any Nationality from 16 to 70, the Club also tries to secure services for unemployed Members. For particulars write to the Managing Secretary, with two annas postage stamps. Post Box No. 82, Ahmedabad. (1062)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD., JAMSHEDPUR.

APPLICATIONS are invited for three posts of Honorary House Physicians and House Surgeons for the TATA Hospital, Jamshedpur, on an honorarium of Rs. 50 per month plus free accommodation in unfurnished bachelors' quarters. Candidates must possess the M. B. degree or other equivalent qualification and will be appointed for a term of two years only after which they must vacate the appointments. Private practice is allowed only in the second year and provided it does not interfere with Hospital duties. Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned should be addressed to the TATA IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LTD., Jamshedpur before the 25th October, 1939 and should be superscribed in the left hand corner "Doctor."

1076.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supplying Four Electrically Driven Pumping Sets for lifting unscreened sewage.

Tenders should be addressed to the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, and sent so as to reach him on or before 4-0 P.M. on 23rd October, 1939.

Copies of specifications and drawings can be had from the Office of the undersigned and also from the Office of the Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5.

(Sd.) C. R. DESAI,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Dated, 22-9-39.

1077.

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF, PRODDATUR

S. C. NO. 192 OF 1939.

VANKADRA VENKATA SUBBIAH CHETTY, BALA VENKATA SUBBIAH CHETTY, firm, Jammalamadugu .. Plaintiff.

Versus

WELCOME HINDU HOTEL, Frere Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Represented by partners
(1) K. Shamarao
(2) Gangamma
(3) Subbamma

The above plaintiff has filed this suit for recovery of Rs. 241-2-9 due on dealings from the defendants. The plaintiff has filed a petition prohibiting the defendants from drawing Rs. 400-0-0 from B. K. Desai, receiver in S. No. 1619 of 1936 on the file of the Bombay High Court and obtained orders. The suit is posted for defendants appearance and the petition for counter to 30-9-1939.

K. V. PHANI RAO,
Pleader.

Proddatur, Date 20-9-1939.

(1078)

62. TO BE LET

To Be Let—For high class Hindus only decent single and Double rooms, water taps inside, fully ventilated and airy. Best accommodations, moderate rent in new Ganjawalla buildings 510 Arthur Road, Bellasis Bridge, very near Tardeo Tram Terminus. Bus, Railway Station near. Apply on premises. (12282)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

A Golden Opportunity To College & School Students from 1st October, 1939. Shorthand-Typewriting taught within a month. Accountancy in 3 months. A R P Lectures will be delivered free once a week. Special Arrangement for Ladies. A specialised coaching for P.C.T., L.C.C., I.M.C. and other examinations. Service and Success guaranteed. Apply Lentin's Commercial College, 39, Meadows Street. (12299).

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT NO. 1818 OF 1938.

Messrs. KISHNAJI HUKMICHAND, a firm, .. Plaintiffs.

vs.

LALCHAND MULAJI, of Bijapur and others .. Defendants.

To

KEVALCHAND FOJAJI,
PARTAPMAL MULAJI,
SAREMAL VANAJI,
RIKHABDAS LADHURAM,

the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit, inter alia, against you as partners of the firm of Ladhuram Vasraj to recover a sum of Rs. 2,515-14-9 being the amount due at foot of a Commission Agency Account with the Plaintiffs with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from the 15th day of November, 1936, till Judgment costs of the suit and interest on Judgment.

AND TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby summoned to appear in the High Court, Bombay, on the 11th day of October, 1939, at eleven O'clock in the Forenoon (S.T.) at the hearing of the above suit with all your witnesses, etc. and that in default of your appearance on the abovementioned date the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1939.

MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

1079.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. ANGELA DELPHINA PEREIRA, Mrs. MARY EDWARDS and Miss SCHOLASTICA PEREIRA, all of Bombay Christian Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY:—

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the perpetual Fazandari tenure whereof the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperance is the Fazandar, situate at and abutting on the North side of Cavel Street now known as Dr. Viegas Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 200 square yards or thereabouts (according to Cadastral Survey 205 1|9 square yards) being a portion of land bearing New Survey No. 200 Collector's New No. 1839, Cadastral Survey No. 1883 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage and tenement standing thereon and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 3762, Old Street No. 105, New Street Nos. 164-174A and bounded, on the East by the property of Goculdas Devji, on or towards the West by a public passage and beyond that by the property of Lalji Dayal, on or towards the North partly by the property of Goculdas Premji and partly by the property of Goculdas Devji and on or towards the south by the Cavel Street now known as Dr. Viegas Street.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1939.

N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(1080)

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
GOVT. AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES ART CHINAI FLOWER.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 28th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Medow Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Shewaram Dewomal and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bansidhar Gopaldas, the defaulting Purchaser:—

9 cases Art Chinai Flower Japanese each cont. 100 pieces Total 900 pieces, 26in x 9 yards.

Terms:—25 P. C. Deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

CHARGES AGAINST BANDRA CIVIC ADMINISTRATION

Veerbal Mehta's Plea For Appointment of Committee Rejected

At the meeting of the Bandra Municipal Board held on Friday Mr. Veerbal Mehta, Secretary of the Congress Municipal Party moved a resolution for appointing a committee to report on financial irregularities and corruption in the municipal administration. The resolution was defeated by 20 votes to 18.

Mr. Veerbal Mehta moving the resolution said:—

It is obviously an unpleasant duty to have to point out to a body such as ours is, the sins of omission and commission recorded by responsible officers of the Crown. But circumstances over which I had no control have conspired to thrust upon us the performance of this duty.

I tried at first to elicit information by the exercise of that inalienable right of interpellations which is characteristic of all truly democratic institutions. But this attempt was attempted to be foiled by a show of scrupulous regard to rules in a manner involving discourtesy to a fellow Councillor.

Three Grave Charges

The Annual Report on the Working of the Local Audit Department, Bombay, 1937-'38, charges our Municipality with three grave defects. It characterises our financial policy as 'unsound,' our budgetting as 'defective,' our administration as 'unsound' and reports 'loss by fraud or negligence.'

These are serious charges. They must either be met or the state of things revealed remedied. A perusal of the administration report for 1937-'38 leaves the unmistakable impression that we are in the wrong and the Audit Department has enough justification for the charges they have levelled against us. It is a humiliating admission to make, but it is one no ingenuity on our part can enable us to evade.

Increasing Arrears

I shall read out to you the specific charge on the count of unsound financial policy and defective budgetting. You will see, sir, that by a resolution our party urged upon the House at the time of the Budget meeting we drew your attention to the way in which the arrears had been mounting up since 1933 from Rs. 1,47,844 to Rs. 1,58,377, Rs. 1,66,564, Rs. 1,85,654, Rs. 1,92,557 progressively till at last in 1938 the figure finally mounted up to 2,02,701.

Although actual recoveries generally fell far short of the estimated ones, the estimated recoveries were made to keep pace with the progress of arrears.

Though the Account keeping confirms technically to the requirements of the Government, the system at work is defective to a degree. There is no means of finding out at a glance the liability of each rate payer to the Municipality distributed over the various rates remaining unpaid nor for finding out for how many years the arrears have been mounting up. When information is sought on such points, the collection of the data has been described as requiring an additional staff.

For Writing Off Arrears

Various other records that ought to be kept have not been maintained. I'll presently read out from the Annual Report extracts which support this statement.

The Arrears and Taxes Committee seldom meets and when it does it sits for the philanthropic purpose of writing off the arrears or recommending such a procedure! If this is to be the only business of this Committee it had better be called Committing for Writing off the Arrears.

Bengal Press Virtually Gagged

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION APPEALS TO EDITORS

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

A meeting of the Executive Council of Indian Journalists' Association was held at the office of the Association at Calcutta on Tuesday, Sjt. Tushar Kanti Ghose taking the Chair.

Sjt. Mrinal Kanti Bose moved the following resolutions with a suitable speech. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

That the Indian Journalists' Association views with grave concern the revival of Press Censorship in Bengal in the name of advising the Press with all the objectionable features that marked its operation in 1930 and subsequent years in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement. The same detailed interferences by the Press adviser with the publication of news and views not only relating to the war directly or remotely but of all news generally are being exercised to the serious curtailment of what little liberty has been left to the Press by the Press Laws and various other emergency laws passed to combat the Civil Disobedience Movement that are still on the Statute Book.

News that is allowed to be published in the papers of all India circulation in other provinces is not allowed to be published in Bengal newspapers of similar circulation, or is mutilated, a recent instance being the Working Committee's statement on war. The Press officer has been constantly issuing warnings to the newspapers not only on items of news or views relating to the war, but on almost all matters that have not the remotest connection with the war, on the plea of the recently promulgated Defence of India Ordinance, and has thereby brought about a situation similar to the one to protest against which the All-India Journalists' Conference met in August, 1936.

The Association appeals to Editors in particular, and Journalists in Bengal to stand up for the rights of the Press and not give way to undue pressure.

That the Association deplores that the Government of Bengal should have thought fit to apply the Defence of India Ordinance in this province, when no other provincial Government has done so. The Association points out that the situation in Bengal is as normal as in other provinces and there is absolutely no justification to curtail the civil liberties of the people of this province in the matter of holding public meetings, taking out processions, etc. The Association in particular strongly protests against the prohibition of public meetings and demonstrations, even when unconnected with the war, in Calcutta. The Association requests the Government of Bengal to fall into line with other provinces and withdraw the operation of the Ordinance.

That the Association records its emphatic protest against the Defence of India Bill now under consideration in the Central Legislature, many of the provisions of which are too drastic and are unnecessary and uncalled for.

That the Association accords its general support to the action taken by the Government of Bengal to control profiteering, but points out that there are too many evasions of the Government notification by the dealers, and adequate steps are not being taken to see that the consumers are protected against the devices adopted to maintain profiteering. The Association requests the Government to arrange for frequent enquiries to be made in the shops and bazars by responsible officers and to institute proceedings for violation of the orders relating to profiteering and control of prices. The Association further requests the Government to control the prices of paper, specially newsprint, and other printing materials.

Consideration of other items in the agenda was postponed for the next meeting. The meeting dispersed late in the evening after tea and light refreshment was provided by the Industry office.

AMERICAN'S TRIBUTE TO INDIAN CULTURE

In reviewing some modern architectural designs and constructions by Sjt. Srischandra Chatterjee, architect, which had been exhibited in the Roarich Museum, New York, Dr. Harvey Wiley Corbett, wrote in the American periodical "Architecture"

"We of the West, especially here in the United States of America, concerned primarily with our own progress, commercial and cultural, immeshed in our own problems and difficulties, are hardly conscious of India with her teeming population two or three times the size of our own. Here is the oldest continuing civilisation of which we have a record, architecture, sculpture, painting, crafts that have been slowly developing through the centuries while we pride ourselves on our achievements of 200 years at the most.

India is to-day threatened by the march of Western civilisation. The world may lose so much of real value in art, philosophy and spiritual force that we should look with interest and keen attention to the effort now being successfully made by Srischandra Chatterjee to establish a real Renaissance of Indian Architecture for his own country.

Mr. Chatterjee is a man of broad culture, has travelled extensively, and knows what is best of Western service and engineering. But he also realises that the truly functional expression of a people rests in their architecture and allied arts. Their spiritual and philosophic beliefs are best expressed through this medium. While he realises that India must come abreast of modern trends in town-planning, sanitation and commercial development, he still knows that through the preservation of her arts she will retain her individuality as a people, and, therefore, retain for the world those rare qualities of spiritual value which the onrush of industrialism has so seriously threatened.

Mr. Chatterjee goes far beyond a simple theory as to what an architectural renaissance would mean in India. As a practising architect he has created many buildings in which he definitely shows not only a keen sense of rational plan arrangement fitting modern needs but great architectural skill in retaining and adapting motives which recall beautifully the best of Indian art and yet are not lacking in originality. In addition to actual work erected, he has allowed his imagination to play with important potential problems dealing with those in a manner which points the way to Government authorities and others occupying positions of power whereby real achievements in city plan could be accomplished. He possesses that rare faculty of seeing his problems from a broad constructive angle and at the same time deals with the most minute details of sculpture and ornament with studied care and characteristic spirits.

All of us who are interested in the finer things of life should support, in every way possible, Mr. Chatterjee's efforts".

REDRESS FOR HARIJANS

Municipal President Consults Union Officials

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Sept. 22

The agitation regarding the plight of the Harijan servants of Thana Municipality seems to have moved the authorities after all.

I learn that Mr. M. V. Hegde the President of the Thana Municipality had a discussion with the Secretary of the Thana Municipal Staff Union on this subject and with a view to further consultation has invited the President and Secretary of the Union to meet him on September 24. I learn there is some communication from the Commissioner N. D. received by the Municipality on this matter and it is to come up for consideration at the next meeting of the Municipality. Let us hope the Municipality does something to improve the lot of their Harijan employees before it is too late.

GANPATI FESTIVAL CONCLUDES

Procession At Gwalior And Immersion Ceremony

GWALIOR, Sept. 22.

After a weeks celebrations of Ganesh festival in the Jai Vilas Palace, a busy programme of lectures and devotional prayers came to close when in the evening the image of Ganesh was immersed in the Sakhya Vilas tank with due religious ceremonies.

A long procession composed of military units, Sardars and Officers and others started from the Palace on its route to the Sakhya Vilas. H. H. the Maharaja Scindia himself was riding at the head of the main procession attended by his Personal Staff and was present until the immersion ceremony, which His Highness performed in accordance with the traditions of the Scindia House. The immersion of Ganesh took place in a specially constructed raft which was taken in the middle of the tank in a spectacular manner.

Some of the learned guests who were invited by Gwalior Durbar to deliver lectures have already left and others will be shortly leaving for their places.

LITERARY CONFERENCE CONDEMNS WAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept 25

The first Bengali Literary Conference was held at Allahabad under the presidency of Mr. Upendranath Ganguli, the noted author and journalist of Bengal, passed several resolutions yesterday.

The most important resolution moved from the chair related to war and stated that the great warfare in Europe indicated that the world had relapsed into barbarism, that physical force and not fairplay and justice was the order of the day is proved. The senseless war which was started by Germany was for the destruction of democracy and liberty.

The Conference, therefore was of the opinion that for the betterment of the world it was friendliness and peace, and not war which was necessary.

PATHE

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Sagar's Emotional Drama

COMRADES

or JIVAN SATHI

4th WEEK

ZENANA SHOW TO-DAY at 1 P.M.

from Sat. 30th Sept.
AT
WEST END
GENERAL FILMS LTD.'S
MOST SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL
BAGHBAN
Starring:
BIMLA KUMARI, NANDREKAR
Directed by
A. R. KARDAR
COMING SHORTLY
PATI-PATNI

ANN SHERIDAN
WINTER CARNIVAL
EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK
NEW THEATRES' NEWEST
KAPAL-KUNDALA
DRAWING CROWDS AT
ROXY
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939).
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17.40
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 05	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	9 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)	—	17 15
Deccan Qn. (on Mondays only)	10 55	—

B. B & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 33	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon.)	21 15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 03
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for London Passengers)	8 40

Received with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 17 April, 2017

On The Air

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s).
8-0 a.m. Bhagwad Gita. 8-15 Partap Singh and Party. 8-30 Radhabai. 12-0 noon Bhajnawali. 1-0 p.m. In Rhythm. 6-10 Bhajans. 6-30 Women not at Home. (H.) 6-45 G. S. Morghode. 7-5 Mirabai Ke Bhajan. 7-20 Strings. 7-30 Music from Movies. 7-45 For Villagers. 8-30 Gordhan Das. 8-40 Radhabai. 8-50 G. S. Morghode. 9-35 India in Shakespeare. 9-50 Bakhtavar (H.)

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)
8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.
60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s.)
6-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-10 G. S. Morghode. 6-30 to 6-45 As in Delhi 1. 6-45 Radhabai. 7-0 For Highbrows. 7-15 Bhajans. 7-45 Radio Orchestra. 7-50 G. S. Morghode. 8-0 Sarangi. 8-10 Gordhan Das. 8-20 Devotional Duet. 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Delhi—III Programme

1962 metres (15,290 kc/s.)
8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)
6-0 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1.
7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2.
8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
8-0 a.m. Keep Fit! 8-10 Murlidhar. 8-20 Panditrao Nagarker. 8-40 News (H.) 8-50 News (E.) 9-0 Radio Orchestra: 9-10 Allah Rakha. 9-25 Kashtatarang. 9-28 Bai Gangubai.
12-30 p.m. Inst. Melodies. 12-40 Devotional Ditties. 1-10 Mutual Understanding (E. and H.) 1-25 Gujarati Geets. 1-30 Music. 2-30 Musical Prelude. 2-35 Early Ballads by Mithan Choksi. 2-50 Powadas: Bapu Gokhale. 3-0 Teaching of Geography in Secondary Schools by Indira Joshi. 6-0 Master Dina. 6-15 Tabla Tarang. 6-20 Sakharambuva and Party. 6-35 Sita Javeri. 6-40 Ahmed Dilawer. 7-0 Impersonal Theme; by N. C. Kelkar. 7-15 Powada by Shahir Jatha and his Party. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Ahmed Dilawer. 8-10 Mangalmurti (M.) farce by Shamrao Oke. 8-30 Message to Women. By Sarojini Naidu. 8-45 Geet with Orchestra. 8-55 Talk of Town. 9-0 News (H.) 9-15 News (E.) 9-35 GR. Symphony Orchestra. 9-50 Chamber Music. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)
8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 3-15 p.m. As in Bombay 1.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)
6-6 p.m. Panditrao Nagarker. 6-25 Kalyani and Kafi. 6-35 S. Parsekar. 6-45 Jangla on Sarod. 6-50 S. B. Prasadik Bhajan Mandali. 7-0 to 9-35 as in Bombay 1. 9-35 Panditrao Nagarker. 9-55 Clarionet, Violin and Sitar. 10-0 Bai Gangubai. 10-30 Epilogue.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)
370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)
8-0 a.m. For High Brow and Low. 12-30 p.m. Orchestra. 1-30 For Newcomers. 5-0 Variety. 6-10 For Children. 7-0 Mastan Gama. 7-20 Leelabai. 7-40 Instrumental Duet. 7-50 Sing, Learn and Sing Again (H.) 9-0 Local and Commercial. 9-10 Unemployment—Blessing or Curse? 7. 9-30 Haramani.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)
10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)
5-0 to 9-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Saxophone. 9-45 Echoes of Past.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)
5-0 p.m. S. K. Brahma Sastry: Voice. 5-45 Progress Report (T.) 6-0 S. Krishna Brahma Sastry: Voice. 6-45 Women's Half Hour. 7-15 Monthly Economic Review (T.) 7-30 Muthiah Bhagavathar: Voice. 8-15 Carnatic Orchestra. 8-20 Muthiam Bhagavathar: Voice. 8-55 Book Review. 9-30 Broken Branch.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)
5-0 to 6-0 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6-0 Bhavgeets. 6-15 Story (T.) from Kathasaritsagaram. 6-25 Minimizing Waste, 5 Cotton. 6-35 Banda Kanakalingeswara Rao: Voice. 6-45 to 10-30 As in Madras 1.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s.)
5.30 p.m. Roshanara Begum. 6 to 6-30 For Children (V.) 6-30 Studio Orchestra. 6-40 Rasheed Ahmed. 7-10 "Four Weeks of International Affairs" (V.) 7-25 Roshanara Begum. 8-30 Records. 8-45 Rasheed Ahmed. 9-05 Harmonium Solo 9-15 Roshanara Begum

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)
6-0 p.m. Sadhu Lal. 6-20 Dharam Chand of Dasuya. 6-35 Anwarbai of Amritsar. 6-55 Isht Mangal on Tabla. 7-5 Dharam Chand. 7-15 Sadhu Lal. 7-30 For children. 7-45 For Countryside. 8-15 Paper (H.) 8-30 Anwarbai. 8-50 Sadhu Lal. 9-35 Traffic Problem by A. V. R. Burton. 9-50 Popular Tune on Sitar and Violin. 10-0 Dharam Chand. 10-10 Anwarbai.

B B C Programme

7-30 p.m. E. J. Moeran. 8-0 Jack Helyer. 8-30 Variety. 9-30 News. 9-45 B B C Military Band. 10-20 and 10-55 Sport. 11-0 Hitting High Spots. 11-30 News. 11-45 Food for Thought.

W. I. A. A. STAFF WIN SATIRANJAN SHIELD

(Left) The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for P. W. D., Bombay, shaking hands with members of the W. I. A. A. Staff team (winners), and (right) Mr. J. C. Maitra, President of the Indian Foot ball League, presenting the B. B. & C. I. Rly. side (runners-up), to the Hon. Minister.

Satiranjan Memorial Shield Tournament

W. I. A. A. STAFF WIN CHAMPIONSHIP AFTER EXCITING TUSSLE

B. B. & C. I. Railway's Surprising Collapse In The End

The final match in the Satiranjan Memorial Shield Tournament between the W. I. A. A. Staff, the Bengal Club League Champions, and the B. B. and C. I. Railway, at the St. Xavier's College ground, Parel, on Sunday, turned out to be one of the most exciting finishes seen this season. As both the teams were playing at the top of their form, the standard of play was of a fairly high order. The large crowd that turned out to witness the contest enjoyed it thoroughly. The Automen won the battle by four goals to two, after remaining in arrears for over fifty minutes of play. A very creditable performance indeed.

B. B. & C. I.'S LEAD.

Before the game began, Mr. J. C. Maitra, President of the Indian Football League, introduced the members of each team to the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, who presided over the function of the day.

Right from the kick-off, the Railwaymen took charge of the attacking operations and made repeated incursions into the Automobile territory. It was evident that the Staff players were taking time to settle down, having a strong wind and the sun to face them. Five minutes were hardly over, the Railwaymen notched their first goal.

Charlee their centre-forward beat Gerrard, the Staff Custodian, from close quarters. This put the Automobilemen to their mettle and they began attacking the opposite goal vigorously. But they found the Railway defence almost impregnable. Dakuram and Thomas were offered two excellent opportunities to score but they failed to find the net. At the interval the B. B. & C. I. led by one goal to nil.

DADOO OUTSTANDING.

On changing over, the Automen renewed pressure. The equaliser however did not come their way till the tenth minute when Dhakuram converted a neat pass from the right wing. A ding-dong struggle ensued thereafter. Dadoo, at the Railway pivot, was playing a great game, checking the Staff raids with consummate skill and sagacity and feeding his own quintette with perfect judgment and care. His efforts were well repaid, when Clarke scored again to put his side ahead for the second time. The Association forwards were spurned up to increasing activity but they were unable to break through the stout defence put up by Davis and Alexander.

DHAKURAM'S HAT-TRICK.

When every thing seemed to have been lost, the Staff players made desperate efforts to relieve the position. Dhakuram, their brilliant left-winger, came to their rescue. Two goals in quick succession gave the W. I. A. A. a hopeful lead. But Thomas set the issue beyond doubt by adding one more to it. It was undoubtedly the terrific pace which the barefooted Automobilemen set up towards the end that threw the Railway players out of gear. There is no doubt that the Staff thoroughly deserved their victory.

RESULT.

W. I. A. A. STAFF 4 goals.
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY 2 goals.

TEAMS.

W. I. A. A. Staff:—Gerrard; Baptiste and Bayley; Patrick, Marshall and Govind; Doray, Thomas, Narayan, Shivram and Dhakuram.

B. B. & C. I. Railway:——Olden; Davies and Alexander; Page, Dadoo and D'Mellow; Loveday, Woodcock, Clarke, Gopal and Richardson.

Referee:—S. C. Ghosh.

HAPPY REMARKS BY HON. MR. NURIE.

At the conclusion of the match Mr. J. C. Maitra, President of the I. F. L., thanked the Hon. Mr. Nurie most cordially for presiding over the occasion. He referred to Mr. Nurie's keen interest in football as he was a great player himself. After congratulating the teams on their success, Mr. Maitra thanked all those who had helped to make the tournament so successful. He particularly thanked Mr. Gulam Husain Sonavala for the handsome Cup he had presented for the runners-up.

The Hon. Mr. Nurie expressed his great satisfaction at the tremendous improvement which Bombay football had made during the last few years due to the efforts of the Indian Football League and the Western India Football Association. He warmly congratulated the W. I. A. A. on their splendid show and for winning the Shield. He hoped that with a little more training they would turn out the best team in Bombay.

After Mr. Nurie distributed the trophies and the prizes, the gathering dispersed, calling three cheers for Mr. Nurie the President of the evening.

THREAT OF TEXTILE STRIKE IN CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, Sept. 24

The General Council of the Mazdoor Sabha at its meeting today adopted a resolution that in view of the fact that the management of the New Victoria Mills has failed to reciprocate the reasonable offer of the Sabha to refer the dispute to arbitration, the General Council feels that united action by the textile workers of Cawnpore is the only inevitable course to vindicate the rightful cause of the Victoria Mill workers.

The Council, therefore, resolved to declare a general strike in the textile industry with effect from October 2 unless a satisfactory solution of the dispute is arrived at in the meantime.

The City Congress Committee has appealed both to the Government and the employers to bring about a settlement failing which the Congress Committee would lend its support to the strikers.—A. P.

U. P. Observes "Kisan Day" On Oct. 15

LUCKNOW, Sept. 25.

The Council of the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee has fixed October 15 as 'Kisan Day' to be observed all over the province to celebrate the passing of the Tenancy Bill and request the Viceroy and the Governor to give assent to the Bill immediately.—United Press.

Police Constable Kidnapped

PESHAWAR, September 23.

Seven Hindus and one police constable were kidnapped by marauders who stopped a bus travelling from Bannu to D. I. Khan between Ghaznikhel and Titarkhel.

The raiders, it is believed, escaped to the tribal territory.—United Press.

Badrinath Temple Bill

LUCKNOW, Sept. 25.

The "United Press" is authoritatively informed that the Badrinath Temple Bill will soon be signed and there is no truth in the rumour that the amended Badrinath Temple Bill is likely to be moved in the ensuing session of the U.P. Legislative Assembly.—United Press.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Tarubai Hari Mane, who was admitted to the K. E. M. Hospital yesterday for extensive burns, died in the Hospital the same day.

A verdict of death due to extensive suicidal burns, was recorded by the Coroner.

AILING MAN CUTS THROAT TO END LIFE

Nana Sakharam Chawan (50), who had been ailing from some form of digestive troubles, was stated to have cut his throat with a chopper on Saturday.

A verdict of death caused by a suicidal incised wound was returned by the City Coroner's jury at the inquest to-day.

Ferry Contract Held Illegal

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Sept. 20.

"I hold that ferry contract given to the appellant (Goma Rama Patel) is manifestly illegal and I vacate my order dated the 17th August, 1939, directing the temporary injunction to continue. I dismiss this appeal with costs."

This was the order passed by Mr. A. G. Wells, District Judge, Thana, yesterday, in connection with a ferry contract given by Mr. N. M. Dharkar, the Ex-President of Kolaba District Local Board, to Goma Rama Patel of Neral to ply the ferry during the current monsoon, in Dhamote-Malegaon area in Karjat Taluka.

H. E. Sir Roger Lumley and H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, proceeding to the Members' Stand to witness the Governor's Cup race at Poona on Saturday.

U. P. GOVT. NOT TO RAISE LOAN

LUCKNOW, Sept. 25.

The "United Press" learns that as the United Provinces Government are not going to raise the loan of Rs. 2 crores in the near future as sanctioned in the current year's budget, a major portion of the capital programme which was intended to be undertaken, has been postponed for the time being.—United Press.

EXHAUSTED NERVES

renewed by the magic of Sanatogen
"I feel a different person."
"The benefit I derive from Sanatogen is amazing. In a very short time after taking it I feel a different person. For nervous complaints it is the only thing. Drugs only stimulate for a time. After the effects have worn off one feels a thousand times worse. For me, Sanatogen before anything."
Mr. M.S., B.
58% more energy after 14 days
Extensive tests carried out by doctors on a group of workers showed that normally only 8% of their energy remained at the end of each day's work. After only a fortnight's course of Sanatogen a hard day's work left them with 66% of their energy unused. Sanatogen therefore gave them 58% more energy for work, 58% more enthusiasm for fun.
—Med. Echo.
Enjoy Life to the full with daily Sanatogen

When you feel listless and tired, unable to sleep or to concentrate on your work, there is usually one thing wrong with you—your nerves. Exhausted, starved nerves are a common penalty of the life we live to-day. Yet you can prevent nervous exhaustion—with Sanatogen.

Sanatogen builds new, healthy nerves and new, rich, strong blood. Daily Sanatogen gives you extra energy to enjoy every moment of a hard day's work, particularly in a warm country. Start your daily Sanatogen to-day—and remember, you will be following the advice of more than 25,000 doctors.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars

HOLLAND IMPORT

Police Forced To Open Fire

Advocate-General's Version Of How Rioting Began On Aug. 1

The enquiry into the Firing by the City Police on a Muslim crowd, near the Chhota Qabrastan, commenced before the Hon. Mr. Justice R. S. Broomfield at the High Court on Monday.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad, Advocate-General, outlining the incidents of the day described vividly how Sub-Inspectors Ismail and Sami, hemmed in between two hostile crowds, which persisted in attacking them with stones and umbrellas, were compelled to open fire.

He also made out that the whole trouble had nothing to do with the main body of the procession, but was entirely due to the unruly behaviour of a large crowd, which had formed itself in front of the procession and defied all attempts to consolidate it with the procession or to disperse it.

ORIGIN OF INQUIRY

According to the Government resolution dated August 12, the inquiry is to be directed to find out and report on the circumstances which led to the firing by the police and secondly to find out if the firing was justified.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad, Advocate-General instructed by Mr. N. K. Petigara, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Government. Mr. K. A. Somjee instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. appeared on behalf of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and the Muslim Propaganda Committee, while Mr. S. A. Hathea and Mr. A. A. Peerbhoy, instructed by Messrs. Mahomedali and Co., watched the proceedings on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League.

Mr. D. S. Joshi, I. C. S. under-Secretary to Government, Home Department, is acting as Secretary of the Committee.

BUSY DAY FOR POLICE

Opening the proceedings the Advocate-General said that August 1 was a busy day for the police. Being the day on which Prohibition was inaugurated, and also the birthday of Lokamanya Tilak, there were several processions, so special precautions had to be taken. Police were requisitioned from the districts. An order prohibiting the carrying of lethal weapons was also promulgated the previous day. Ten officers and 120 men were assigned to look after the procession of the Muslim Propaganda Committee. Superintendent Lyons and Inspector Chowdhary were also supervising the arrangements. "Firing Sections" had been placed at strategic points.

The first trouble started when a part of the procession attempted to break through the cordon at the junction of Pydhoni and Mohammadali Road. But this attempt was foiled by the police with the help of the volunteers At the time the procession was formed on the Mohammadali Road; there was a crowd of spectators numbering from three to five thousand and as the procession moved down towards the Crawford Market, a large crowd formed itself in front of the procession. Attempts were made several times to consolidate this crowd with the procession or to disperse it but this could not be done.

The procession after passing near the Crawford market went through Abdul Rehman Street. Deputy Commissioner Simmons and Superintendent Lyons who were near the Crawford market went ahead.

When the crowd came near the junction of Abdul Rehman Street and Masjid Bunder Road, a crowd of Hindus with Gandhi caps were seen on the Kalbadevi side. The sight of the Gandhi caps infuriated the Muslim crowd who started rushing at the Hindus. Superintendents, Lyons, Inspector Taylor and Sub-Inspector Pathan, put themselves between these two crowds and prevented any trouble. The Muslim volunteers and one Mr. Azad in particular helped the police in their endeavour to maintain order.

The next point at which trouble again started was at the junction of Kumbarwadi Street and Grant Road. In the former street a crowd of Hindus had collected and they started throwing stones on to the Muslim crowd which retaliated Deputy Commissioner Wilson, who was at the spot, went into the street, threatened the Hindus with his revolver and pushed them back. In view of this trouble a "firing section" was brought down and stationed at the spot.

AT NORTHBROOKE GARDENS

By the time the crowd reached Northbrooke Gardens feelings were running high. There was a Hindu crowd occupying the eastern part of the gardens and a Muslim crowd in the north and along Grant Road. The crowds were throwing stones at each other and there was a free fight in the Gardens.

Sub-Inspectors Newland and Grey and Inspector Hewson were attempting to drive away the crowds when Inspector Hewson was hit and knocked down by a large stone. Sub-Inspector Samy also came up to help them.

Meanwhile Sub-Inspector Ismail who was stationed with a "fire-section" at Fifth Street, Kamatipura heard of the trouble and came down to the spot. He saw two men, apparently Hindus, lying wounded on the tram track. He put them in a Victoria and sent them to hospital. A crowd had gathered near the Chhota Qabrastan waiting for the procession to come. This crowd as well as the one in the Northbrooke Gardens were throwing stones at the officers. Sub-Inspector Ismail saw a man trying to fling a huge stone. He promptly arrested the man. The crowd demanded his release and started attacking Sub-Inspector Ismail.

FIRING OPENED

Seeing that Sub-Inspector Ismail was being roughly handled, Sub-Inspector Samy came to his assistance. But the crowd charged both of them and Sub-Inspector Ismail was hit by a stone under the right eye Two other constables were also injured. The officers charged the crowd with batons but the crowd only redoubled its attack. Seeing a man aiming a large stone at the head of a constable both Sub-Inspectors fired with their service revolvers. Altogether Sub-Inspector Ismail fired five rounds and Sub-Inspector Samy six rounds. Meanwhile Inspector Hewson came up and seeing the stoning continuing fired three rounds. A man in the crowd aimed a large stone at the head of Inspector Hewson. Seeing this Sub-Inspector Ismail fired a further five rounds from his private revolver as he had no time to load the service revolver. But the attack continuing he directed one constable and then another to open fire. Meanwhile Inspector Tawde and Deputy Inspector Sawant came up. The former fired five rounds and the latter two rounds.

CASUALTY ROLL

The total casualties were 34 members of the public and 26 police, seven officers and 19 constables. There were nine cases of bullet wounds and the rest were injuries from stones and sticks.

MUSLIM CASE

Mr. K. A. Somjee briefly outlining the case of the Muslim Propaganda Committee said that even the Advocate-General had admitted that the Muslim processionists were quite peaceful. He further submitted that even the crowd in front of the procession was peaceful.

According to the Advocate-General himself it was the Hindus who had first started throwing stones and the Muslims had only retaliated. The police had even made a lathi charge at the procession at Kumbharwada but they had remained quite peaceful. It was the first time he had heard that a Muslim crowd rushed at the Hindus.

He further submitted that Sub-Inspector Ismail had become panicky and that the firing was indiscriminate; otherwise there was no reason why a volunteer should have been injured.

LYONS IN WITNESS-BOX

Mr. S. H. A. Lyons, Superintendent of the "B" Division, who was the first witness to be examined gave an account of the arrangements made by the police. He also described the repeated attempts made by the police and the volunteers to cordon off a crowd of nearly five thousand persons, which had formed ahead of the procession. A concerted attempt was made to break through the police cordon at the Mumbadevi Junction by the excited crowd. This was a Hindu locality and there was a Hindu crowd at the junction of Abdul Rehman Street and Masjid Bunder Road.

In Chimna Butcher Street witness saw lighted Gandhi caps in the air. One fell near him. He stamped it out which seemed to cause some resentment. He pointed out the danger and the resentment died down. A little further ahead he handed over charge to Superintendent Rao Saheb Achrekar.

Cross examined by Mr. Somjee witness said that the order of the Commissioner of Police prohibiting the carrying of lethal weapons was obeyed. The procession proper was completely under control as long as he was with it. At the Chimna Butcher street the crowd ahead of the procession was about 10,000.

Witness had never heard that a shoe was thrown by some Hindus at the Muslim crowd.

CROWD IN EXCITED MOOD

Rao Bahadur S. G. Achrekar, Suprentindent of the "C" division said that when he took over charge from Superintendent Lyons at Chimna Butcher Street the crowd was in an excited mood and was throwing Gandhi caps in the air. One cap fell on the helmet of Inspector Chowdhary. This cap was picked up by witness whereupon the people in the crowd abused him.

He found Grant Road after the junction with Tirmbak Parashram Street littered with stones. He also met Inspectors Ismail with an injury on his face and was told that there had been firing. He had not heard the sound of firing.

Cross-examined witness said that the throwing of caps was a gesture against the Congress but he could not say if it was intended against the property tax. The crowd not only shouted slogans but abused the police officers. But witness had to keep quiet and do his duty.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—8 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

WANTED CONFERENCE OF LEADERS

Opinion In Simla Welcomes Wardha Resolution And Deplores Muslim Attitude

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

Simla is still in a state of suspense. The resolution of the Muslim League, though apparently it has brought about a rapprochement between the Sikandar group and the Jinnah group, has undoubtedly created a difficulty. There is general regret that at a time when the need for unity and common aims must take precedence before everything else, disagreeable factors are emerging prominently into view—Princes' fears, Communal differences and Provincial jealousies. In spite of the difficulties of the situation a feeling of hopefulness persists in Simla. The way suggested is that the Viceroy should not rest content with interviews with individual leaders, however helpful they may be to the Viceroy in appraising political opinion, but that he should go forward to convene a conference of leaders. It is felt that such a conference with the Viceroy himself in it must be able to arrive at an agreed plan for reforming the Centre.

It is interesting to see the reactions in the non-official European mind as disclosed in Press comments. One European-owned paper writing on the Wardha resolution says that it "deserves the widest publicity in Great Britain" and concludes with the appeal "For you cannot end the reign of brute force unless you establish the reign of reason and law permanently. And you cannot do that except through a federal world. Meanwhile as proof of our 'bona fides' to all the world Britain and India need to come together to provide a Government which will provide this aim.....". This is undoubtedly a fair response to the Working Committee's appeal to the British Government.

The same paper commenting on the Muslim League's resolution says plainly "This is a deplorable document. We venture to think that it will be repudiated by the Moslem community as a whole. It is not the voice of Islam that we know." The interpretation which it puts on the resolution is; "If we were to take the League's pronouncement literally—that it wants a free India but denies the possibility of a national state and looks forward to the dissolution of an India freed from Britain into various nations—we should have to believe that the League asks Moslems to have no Indian patriotism and that what it looks forward to is a free fight in which it counts on prevailing by force". There is general regret that at this critical juncture the Muslim League has taken up an anti-national attitude and made things difficult for everyone concerned. I have quoted these views at length in order to show what even independent European observers friendly to the Government think of the position as it has arisen after the resolutions of the Congress and the Muslim League.

India And The War

Mr. George S. Arundale writes:—

With the new menace of an inevitable declaration of War against Russia—in honour Britain must make such declaration—it becomes all the more urgent that India should prepare herself to resist the increasing danger of aggression which is likely to be as sudden and as unprovoked as this fresh descent upon unfortunate and heroic Poland.

The history of India during the last century and a half and more is, as everybody knows, a history of the gradual destruction of India's undoubted warrior spirit, a destruction for which Britain must be held responsible. But the injury is certainly not irreparable, and if Britain will rouse herself from what I am afraid is her habitual dilatoriness, she can seize what is now a great opportunity to repair the wrong by organizing India for self-defence.

We are told of the thousands who have volunteered their services. Let the gratitude which has been expressed in connection with this be given practical form: First, by, as far as possible, accepting the preferred service, and second by appointing people throughout the country who are in touch with Indian youth to recommend for enrolment in an Indian Defence Force, not to be used overseas, the more suitable young men between, say, the ages of 18 and 25, while other responsible persons may be asked to recommend those who are beyond 25.

At present India is given nothing to do, only the usual lethargy-producing advice; and I fear lest a highly psychological moment, when the whole of the country is infuriated at the way in which Poland is suffering, will be allowed to pass without being utilized as it might. The India of 1939 is an India different from the India of 1914, though even twenty-five years ago there was already an Indian voice speaking with only too little attention paid to it. To-day India is awake, and stirring as never before. It is now dangerous to be dilatory in India—dangerous alike for the whole of the Empire and for India herself. To-day India wants to help, is indeed ardent to help, and the Government of India should be great enough to seize an opportunity, the neglect of which may be a great harm to the solidarity of the Commonwealth.

But if the Government of India cannot see their way to seize psychological moments, if they are bereft of vision, then why should not the Congress and the Muslim League together—if only they can come together for India's sake—concert measures to organize, some sort of Volunteer Corps, however ineffective, for use in emergencies, and as a recognition of India's will to fight for that which she perceives to be right? The Corps might lack the fighting power it would have gained were the resources of the Government of India behind it. But it would have a practical no less than a psychological value, and it would show that India's spirit is willing and is even straining at the leash, though her flesh be weak because of circumstances beyond her control.

(Continued from Col. 7).

ernment would do something in this direction for the safety of the city.

Mr. S. K. Patil moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Municipal Commissioner for report. If there was air raid, he said, the city should be prepared with precautionary measures but it would be in fitness of things if the matter was sent to the Municipal Commissioner as he would handle the question more expeditiously and efficiently than the committee.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded the amendment.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the poor classes were much scared away by resolutions of this kind than actual air raids. It was no use drawing frightful pictures of things which had not occurred. It was better not to lose heads and much less to lose tongues.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala also supported the amendment of Mr. S. K. Patil.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta thanked Mr. Naushir Bharucha for bringing the resolution and also Mr. Patil for supporting it by way of amendment. He advised Mr. Bharucha to accept the amendment as the Municipal Commissioner had ample powers to do the needful in case of emergency.

Mr. Naushir Bharucha's resolution as amended by Mr. S. K. Patil was carried by a large majority, many Opposition members voting for the amended resolution.

FOR GANDHIJI'S BIRTHDAY

Dr. G. R. A. Shaik moved a resolution that the Municipal Schools should not be closed on the birthday anniversary of any living person "however great he may be."

Speaking on the resolution Dr. Shaik mentioned that the City Municipal Schools should not be closed on the 2nd October on the occasion of Gandhijis 70th birthday as the observance of the day was offensive to the susceptibilities of many Muslims. Many members protested strongly that personalities should be mentioned by name in the discussion. The Mayor upheld the objection.

Mr. Mohamedbhoy Rowjee. moved at this stage, that the discussion be adjourned "sine die". The motion was put to vote and carried.

At this some Opposition Councillors walked out in protest. A few minutes later the House adjourned.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 25.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st June	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	97	73	—	36.8	+15.8
Amraoti	94	74	—	24.0	—3.0
Akola	95	75	—	25.1	—0.6
Ahmedabad	97	75	—	19.7	—7.5
Ajmer	97	79	—	7.5	—10.6
Ahmednagar	92	69	—	12.0	—4.7
Ambala	100	77	—	18.5	—4.5
Allahabad	91	77	—	45.1	+11.8
Benares	88	77	0.6	31.7	—2.6
Bareilly	95	76	—	29.0	—8.2
BOMBAY	87	78	—	55.5	- 12.5
Bangalore	79	68	0.2	15.3	- 3.7
Bhopal	92	73	—	48.3	..
Baroda	94	75	—	26.0	-
Belgaum	84	66	—	59.2	+21.6
Bahawalpore	103	75	—	1.7	—2.1
Bijapur	89	71	—	15.2	+2.2
Bellary	87	71	0.6	8.0	—2.0
Bhavnagar	98	74	—	24.7	+5.4
Chittagong	87	76	0.5	88.3	+15.7
Calcutta	91	79	T	61.9	+16.4
Cuttack	91	78	T	38.1	—6.1
Cawnpore	96	79	—	33.0	+2.0
Calicut	84	73	0.5	86.5	+0.1
Colombo	85	73	0.5	25.7	+5.2
Cheerapunji	71	65	2.1	323.5	+18.8
Cocanada	89	79	—	20.1	—0.9
Cochin	81	74	3.0	81.7	+0.1
Dehra Dun	88	71	—	91.0	+18.5
Delhi	97	75	—	15.9	—6.3
Dehra I. Khan	105	73	—	1.5	—3.8
Darjeeling	65	56	T	91.6	—7.1
Desa	97	73	—	11.0	—12.2
Dalhousie	—	—	—	47.5	—8.9
Fort Sandeman	92	65	—	1.5	—3.8
Gorakhpur	90	78	—	48.5	+6.8
Hyderabad (Dn.)	83	71	0.2	13.8	—9.7
Hyderabad (Sd.)	102	78	—	-	9.6
Indore	90	73	—	31.6	+2.1
Jhansi	94	73	—	33.5	+1.4
Jubbulpore	93	75	—	51.3	+2.7
Jacobabad	110	74	—	-	—2.3
Jaipur	102	79	—	7.4	—14.1
Kodaikanal	66	54	—	15.1	—7.0
Khandwa	92	74	—	24.9	—0.9
Lucknow	95	78	—	32.4	—0.7
Ludhiana	105	78	—	12.0	9.7
Lahore	104	77	—	9.4	—5.4
Lyallpur	106	74	—	5.5	—5.4
Multan	110	75	—	3.6	2.5
Mysore	82	68	T	7.4	—5.3
Madras	95	79	—	7.7	—6.8
Marmagoa	82	75	—	70.4	—
Malegaon	91	70	—	13.4	+0.5
Mussoorie	69	56	—	55.3	—14.0
Mahableshwar	71	60	0.1	219.6	—31.9
Murree	77	39	—	21.5	—14.0
Mount Abu	79	65	—	19.5	—37.8
Masulipatam	90	80	—	16.5	—6.7
Mangalore	82	75	0.3	98.6	—6.9
Meerut	[illegible]			17.4	—9.4
Mercara	70	63	0.3	82.3	+30.0
Nagpur	94	76	—	34.4	+7.3
Nasirabad	96	74	T	25.5	—0.6
Patna	85	74	3.1	47.4	+6.4
Peshawar	100	68	—	1.1	—3.4
Poona	87	71	—	14.3	—4.9
Pachmarhi	83	69	—	94.5	+25.9
Port Blair	84	73	2.2	55.2	—12.3
Quetta	83	41	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	80	72	0.3	49.8	+4.1
Rawalpindi	99	70	—	16.7	—5.6
Rangoon	86	75	1.0	89.5	+17.2
Ratnagiri	84	77	—	122.0	+29.7
Rajkot	99	75	—	5.1	—19.4
Sialkot	100	79	—	15.5	—7.0
Srinagar	83	47	—	3.0	—4.4
Sholapur	92	72	—	12.0	—8.0
Shillong	72	61	1.2	52.9	—1.1
Simla	70	58	T	43.0	—4.1
Surat	90	77	—	28.7	—9.3
Salem	90	76	T	21.4	+2.4
Trichinopoly	96	75	0.4	9.3	—1.2
Trivandrum	82	76	0.2	29.2	+0.9
Vizagapatam	87	81	—	11.5	—9.1

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25-9-1939

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.020 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.4 degrees 1.9 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 78.1 degrees 2.7 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 200 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 4.85 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 53.48 inches.

Weather remark: Drizzle

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 25-9-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.02 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.82 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS FOR BOMBAY

Matter Referred To Municipal Commissioner For Report

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION WAS HELD ON MONDAY.

The Special Meeting was called by the Mayor at the instance of several Councillors, who had sent in a requisition to the Mayor to consider the question of the safety of the City.

The House after a debate of nearly two hours sent the matter to the Municipal Commissioner for report.

Mr. Naushir Bharucha moved that this Corporation do appoint a Committee (which he named) to examine and report as early as possible on diverse problems arising from the situation created by the war, its effects on Bombay City in general and on public safety in particular, including Air Raid Precaution measures, having due regard to the scheme for defence of civil population against air raids formulated by the Government, and the contribution which the Government should make, and how best to cope with the emergency.

POINT OF ORDER

At the outset a point of order was raised whether the Municipal Corporation was competent to consider the question of the safety of the people arising out of war emergency.

The Mayor ruled that as the matter was going to the committee for report which also would consider the contribution of the Government to cope with the emergency, the resolution was in order.

Mr. Bharucha then said the emergency arising from the war as affecting the city was to be viewed from three different points, viz: (1) maintenance of water supply, (2) fire brigade and (3) medical relief. In Calcutta, he said, already provision was made for a number of wells in the city. In regard to the fire brigade, he admitted, it was best in the country as far as efficiency went, but in the times of emergency, it would not cope with the situation. Then he suggested a large number of medical men and nurses would have to be engaged for the purposes of tending the sick and the wounded. An elaborate arrangement to cope with the situation was necessary and he hoped the House would pass his resolution.

Mr. B. C. Irwin seconded the resolution and suggested that lighting bill of the Municipal Corporation could be cut down and utilised for some more useful purpose.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin supporting the resolution said millions of sterlings were spent in England for shelters and masks and he hoped the Central Gov-

(Continued in Col. 4).

For Blood, Veins, Arteries and Heart

Elasto REGISTERED The Wonder Tablet

Regenerates the Blood and Tissue Cells!

ELASTO dissolves *instantly* on the tongue and is absorbed directly into the blood. This new Biochemic remedy cures Leg Troubles, Rheumatism, Piles, Phlebitis, Skin Diseases, Heart Trouble, Neuritis, Gout, Hardened Arteries, Blood Disorders, Bad Circulation and Muscular Weakness. The wonderful success of Elasto is due to the fact that it attacks disease where it begins—in the *blood-stream*. Elasto revitalises every organ and tissue of the body. Price Rs. 3.12 from dealers, or V.P.P. from The Agent, ELASTO, Dept. 6H P.O. Box 258, Bombay. Write for FREE BOOKLET on the Science of Natural Healing

EYES RIGHT!

EAGLE EYE OINTMENT

STANISOL EYE LOTION

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

SMITH STANISTREET & CO., LTD., CALCUTTA

The fabrics for all weathers!

★UNICORN FABRICS are fine strong light-weight mixture materials. Manufactured specially for the tropics.

Unicorn FABRICS

(A CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS PRODUCT)

SAMPLES FROM DEPT 33

UNICORN FABRICS POST BOX 118, CAWNPORE.

Messrs. KAPURCHAND & BROS., 329|31, Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Swudeshi Market, BOMBAY 2.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Shud 13, 1995
Muslim: Shaban 12, 1358
Parsi: Farvardin 21, 1309
Hightide: 10-51; 23-08
Lowtide: 4-18; 16-53
Sunrise: 6h. 28m.
Sunset: 6h. 23m.

SUBHAS TO ADDRESS STUDENTS

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will speak on "The present situation and the duties of Youth" at C. L. Boys' High School, Dadar, at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

MR. BALUBHAI T. DESAI FOR CORPORATION

In the coming by-election to the Bombay Corporation from Khetwadi—Tardeo constituency, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, advocate (O.S.), is contesting the election as the official candidate of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Mahasabha and is supported by Independent Labour Party, the Democratic Swaraj Party and others.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Capt. N. J. Vazifdar, General Secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society will deliver a lecture on "Air Raid Precautions, (A.R.P.)" with special reference to War Gases, their effects and treatment on Tuesday, October 3rd 1939 at 6 p.m. in the Hall of the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Building.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The monthly meeting of the Managing Committee of the Byculla D.C.C. will be held on Sept. 28, at 9 p.m. in the Committee's Office

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Public lecture by Mr. Rohit Mehta, Joint General Secretary World Federation of Young Theosophists and President of the Annual Sessions will speak in English in the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. on "India of to-day and to-morrow."

AHRAR PARTY MEETING

A public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday), at Agripada (Madanpura) to protest against the Policy of the Punjab Government in repressing the Ahrar organisation and against arrest of Moulana Ataullah Shah Bukhari.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Tuesday), at the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, when Miss Godavari Gokhale, Member, Servants of India Society, will deliver a lecture on "Adult Education" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, will expound in Gujarati strophes 7-9 of the Ahunavaiti Gatha, Chapter II (Yasna Ha XXIX).

RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY ANNIVERSARY

In connection with the Raja Ram Mohan Roy Anniversary Mr. G. K. Bhat will deliver an address on "Bharatcha Paropkari Mahant" in the Prarthana Mandir, to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar will preside.

TEA PARTY TO NEW CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE

Admirers of Mr. Indravadan N. Mehta in Chowpatty and Gamdevi will entertain him at a tea party to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. at Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road Sir Rahimtullah M. Chinoy is Chairman of the Reception Committee.

BOMBAY FIELD-CLUB

Under the auspices of the Bombay Field Club Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterji, member of the National Planning Committee, will deliver a lecture illustrated with lantern slides, on "Architecture in Art and Industry" at 6 p.m. to-day (Tuesday), in the Lecture Hall, University South Wing.

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister Public Works Department, Government of Bombay will preside.

BHATIA STUDENTS' UNION

An adjourned General Body meeting of the Bhatia Students' Union was held under the presidentship of Mr. Sampat at H.P.T. Girls' School on Sunday last to elect the Executive Body for the year 1939. The following 11 members are declared elected:

(1) Miss Krishna J. Virjee, (2) Mrs. Sunder Pourecha (3) Madhu Merchant (4) K. Shroff (5) H. G. Bhatia (6) D. B. Merchant (7) S. G. Ved (8) C. V. Mariwala (9) C. L. Kodaya (10) C. G. Merchant and (11) M. J. Kapadia.

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
HENRY FONDA
IN
"YOUNG MR. LINCOLN"
The Story of Abraham Lincoln that has NEVER been told!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Son of Zambo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Young Mr. Lincoln" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Metro—"Tarzan Finds a Son" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Winter Carnival" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
NEW EMPIRE—"Bachelor Mother". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"In Search of Happiness" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Comrades" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kapal Kundala" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Great Moghul" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sadhana" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"My Son" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
PLAZA—"Daily Change of Programme Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PARADISE—"Just Around The Corner" Daily at 4, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"The Lambeth Walk" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GANESH FESTIVAL

Programme For To-day

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Socialist Member of the A.I.C.C. will deliver a lecture before the Y.M.H.A. Ganpati, Vithalbhai Patel Road at 6-30 p.m. on 'India and the International Situation'

Mr. Appa Shastri Godse will deliver a pravachan on the Gita before the Kalbadevi Ganapati at 9-30 p.m.

Ganesh Festivities In Goa

(From Our Correspondent.)
GOA, (By Mail).

Unlike in past years, less pomp marked the celebration of Ganesh festivities this year. The air did not ring as usual with the vibrating echoes of fire-crackers in the villages. This limitation accounts for the stringent economy that the present abnormal situation necessitates.

Bombay Hindu Co-op. Housing Society

The 18th Annual Report of the Bombay Hindu Co-operative Housing Society Ltd. reveals that on the present Committee rests the future of that Housing Institution. Financial difficulties and mire are certainly out of question as the Society is free from any liability except the Annual equated instalment amounting to Rs. 4057-1-0 against an annual income of Rs. 8,400.

Four buildings lying within a range of 5 minutes walk from Railway and Tram lines at Dadar, are owned by this Society.

The Society will be richly benefited if a small moratorium is granted to the Society only for a couple of years as that would build up a substantial Reserve Fund and the Society would be quite immune from any imaginable encumbrance.

MR. HASLAM'S TALK ON A.R.P.

Mr. R. H. Haslam, Dy. Commissioner of Police on Special Duty Air Raid Precautions, Bombay, will give a talk on 'Air Raid Precautions' at the Corporation Hall to-day (Tuesday), at 5-21 p.m. (B.T.) or 6 p.m. (S.T.).

PROTEST AGAINST PROFITEERING

Under the auspices of the Hindu Sabha (Bombay South) a procession has been arranged to-day (Tuesday), at 2 p.m to protest against profiteering in Foodstuffs. The procession will start from Hindu Sabha office at Benham Hall Lane and will go to the Council Hall and present its case to the Hon'ble the Prime Minister.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

An Adjourned Meeting of the Schools Committee, originally called to meet on 13-9-1939 and held on 19-9-1339 and since adjourned, will be held at the Corporation Hall, to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (B.T.) to transact the undisposed of business of the meeting, viz., Items Nos. 26 to 49 excepting Item No. 35

Prof. Roerich's Pictures

An Exhibition of Himalayan Pictures by Prof. Nicholas Roerich will be opened at the Premabhai Hall, Ahmedabad, by Dr. James H. Cousins who will deliver three lectures on the following subjects: on the 30th Sept. and 1st and 2nd October.

Nicholas Roerich and his art with some reference to Svetoslav Roerich. (at 5-30 p.m. on 30-9-39).

Art: National and International (at 6 p.m. on 1-10-39).

The urgent necessity of Art in Education. (at 6 p.m. on 2-10-39.)

GUJARATI SAHITYA MANDAL

Bhatt Urges Co-ordination Of Activities

A cosmopolitan and distinguished gathering was present at the Variety Entertainment organised by the students of the Ismail College under the auspices of the Gujarati Sahitya Mandal on Saturday, Mr Madhavlal M. Bhatt presiding.

Mr. Bhatt in the course of his speech thanked the organisers of the function and expressed satisfaction with the work that was being done by the Mandal. He said he was glad to see students of all communities and castes working together with utmost zeal for the promotion of the Mandal. He expressed the hope that the Mandal would do well if it was affiliated to the Gujarati Sahitya Sansad or Gujarat Maha Mandal whereby the activities of the Mandal could still be widened.

Some of the items of the Variety Entertainment proved of great interest, and the President admired the high standard maintained by those who took part in the Entertainment

Opening Of Khadi Bhandar Branch

The opening ceremony of a branch of the Khadi Bhandar will be performed by Sjt. B. G. Kher at 5-45 p.m. to-day (Tuesday), at Nanabhai Lane, opposite Mongini Ltd., and not at the Share Bazar building as had been previously announced.

Ahmedabad Mills Fined For Smoke Nuisance

Mr. M. C. Shah, President Ahmedabad Municipality writes:—

The following Mills in Ahmedabad were prosecuted for emitting more smoke and thereby causing the atmosphere cloudy and harmful to the public Health under the Bombay Smoke Nuisance Act and were fined as under:—

Name of Mill, dated of disposal of the complaint and amount of fine.

1 The Shorrock Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd. 22-5-39 Rs. 40; 2. The Lalbhai Trikamlal Mills Ltd. 20-6-39 Rs. 25; 3 The New Rajpur Mills Co. Ltd., 22-5-39 Rs. 20; 4 The Bharatkhand Textile Mfg. Co. Ltd. 29-5-39 Rs. 150; 5 The Bharatkhand Textile Mfg. Co. Ltd. No. 2, 29-5-39 Rs. 150; 6 The Ahmedabad Saranpur Mills Co. Ltd. No. 1, 29-5-39 Rs. 100; 7. The Niramala Dyeing and Bleaching Co. Ltd. 29-6-39 Rs. 40; 8 The Manekchowk and Ahmedabad Mfg. Co. Ltd. 25-8-39 Rs. 35; 9 The New Textile Mills Co. Ltd., No. 1 10-8-39, Rs. 70.

Lahore Boy Arrested In Bombay

BOMBAY, Monday.

A 17-year old-boy of Lahore who is alleged to have stolen Rs. 1,250 and some jewellery from his father's house and absconded was arrested by the Bombay Police yesterday evening.

His father who had come down to Bombay from Lahore was able to trace the absconding son in the city.

Pending enquiries, the suspect was remanded into Police custody at the Mazagaon Police Court, to-day.

Mohan Singh Ganpat Singh was arrested by the Pathan Branch of the Bombay C. I. D. last night, as he was "wanted" in connection with murder of one Ratanchand at Delhi.

The suspect was remanded in custody pending inquiries at the Mazagaon Court, to-day.

No Further Reduction In Maximum Limit

P. R. O. On Provincial Govt.'s Powers In Controlling Prices

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay writes:—

Although Government has recently reduced the maximum limit of increase in the prices of certain food articles to 10 per cent., there is still a certain class of critics who think that a further reduction should be made in the interests of the consumer.

In making this demand they evidently overlook an important fact in regard to the power of the Provincial Government in controlling prices. The powers delegated by the Government of India to Provincial Governments do not, for the purpose of action under the Defence of India Rules, admit of any reduction to a minimum lower than 10 per cent. above the prices ruling on 1st September 1939.

Secondly, imported commodities other than medical supplies, salt and kerosene oil cannot be brought under control without the previous sanction of the Central Government. Even if in some cases the prevailing price of some commodities is less than 10 per cent. over the prices prevailing on September 1, this does not warrant any lowering of the limit below that fixed by the Government of India for action under the Rules.

The matter is, nevertheless, under consideration and Government hopes to regulate the maximum prices from time to time as the interests of both the consumer and producer demand.

CALL FOR HINDU SOLIDARITY

Kelkar's Address At Y. M. H. A.

The future of India rests with the younger generation of the Hindus as much as that of any other community, declared Mr. N. C. Kelkar, addressing an audience of youths at the Y.M.H.A. Bombay on Monday evening.

Mr. Kelkar said that the bringing about of Hindu solidarity and its perfection was a task to which tht youth had to put his shoulder.

Without solidarity the interests of the community were perpetually at stake. Concluding the speaker exhorted every Hindu youth even to go to the extent of defying convention to solidarise the entire community irrespective of multifarious castes and subcastes.

WEAVERS IN CROWN MILLS ON STRIKE

BOMBAY, Monday.

Workers numbering 575 of the Weaving Department of the Crown Mills at Parbhadevi Road who went on strike yesterday morning, continued it to-day.

The genesis of the trouble was the dismissal by the Mill Management of the weaver, named, Shivram Laddo, yesterday morning, on 14 days' notice. The notice money was paid off and he was ordered to leave immediately.

So the strike started at 1-30 yesterday morning and the workers squatted in the compound and refused to leave till their dismissed comrade was taken back and their other grievances were redressed. At about noon some jobbers intervened and the man was reinstated and the strikers resumed work. But after about one hour, he was called by the Manager who, it is said, sent him packing. This restarted the strike, the weavers trooping out after the dismissed worker, and squatting in the mill premises till evening.

This morning the strikers gathered on the pavements adjacent and opposite to the Mills as the gateman had received instructions not to let them in. A little later some officers of the Mill intervened and allowed them to come in.

At nine in the morning the Labour Officer of the Millowners' Association arrived and attempted to terminate the strike. As no settlement could be arrived at the strikers marched out and held a meeting on an adjacent maidan.

At the meeting several demands were put forth, as a condition precedent to the termination of the strike.

IN AID OF FAMINE FUND

Art Exhibition In Town Hall

The exhibition organised by the Association of the Young Artists at the Town Hall in aid of the famine-stricken areas in the Presidency records the response of artists to the scarcity of rain by offering, through art, their services to the suffering humanity. It is interesting to see senior and junior artists and art-students determined to contribute their mite to the humanitarian cause.

About 450 exhibits comprise paintings, sculptures, designs, posters, photographs and handicrafts. Paintings in Indian and Western styles predominate the show. Obviously the exhibition is not organised with the specific object of depicting the horrors of famine. It represents a fine collection of exhibits and deserves liberal patronage of the art-loving public. It remains open till Sunday 1st October 1939 from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. and from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday. Admission is annas eight.

Kher's Visit To Bombay Potteries Works

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay accompanied by the Director of Industries, Mr. Gupta paid an official visit to the factory of the Bombay Potteries and Tiles Ltd., at Reay Road on Sunday evening when he was received by the Directors.

Mr. Shah the Managing Director and the Technical Expert of the Company took them round the factory. The occasion for the visit was the Government's anxiety to find out the potentialities and possibilities of development of the Ceramic Industry in this country, and how far the Government can help it Sjt. Kher was greatly pleased with the work done and discussed at length with the Director of Industries the possibilities of the contemplated encouragement.

Khadi Exhibition At Thana

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA. Sept 22.

Under the auspices of the Thana City Congress Committee a Khadi Exhibition is to be held in the "Kesarwadi", Station Road, Thana. It will be opened on "Gandhi Jayanti" i.e. 2nd October, 1939, and wil be kept open for a week. The arrangements are to be in the hands of the Maharashtra Khadi Bhandar of Bombay. It is hoped the people of Thana will liberally patronise the Exhibition.

SUCCESSFUL A. R. P. TEST

Thousands Hear Sirens Sound 'Air Raid Warning

BOMBAY: Monday.

Thousands of citizens heard this morning, for the first time, in the history of Bombay, a test relay of an air raid signal given simultaneously on five sirens and nearly 500 telephones connected with the A. R. P. Headquarters.

The test on the sirens installed in five centres of the city was completely successful, while the telephones, though not coming up to expectations in all cases, did their bit in conveying the message without delay.

Exactly on the stroke of 9, a "wail" which rose and fell in volume alternately, was heard in the Fort area, Girgaum, Kalbadevi and other localities, for over two minutes. This signified that citizens must get ready for meeting the dangers of "raiders".

While the general population of the city was warned by means of sirens, important offices and factories came to know of the "danger" by means of telephone. There was a continuous ring of the telephone bell for two minutes at all centres which have been connected with the A. R. P headquarters. On lifting the receiver off the hook, one could clearly hear the announcement, "Air Raid Warning", repeated for just over two minutes.

An "all clear" signal came through the receivers, a little later, signifying that the "raiders" had left. This was relayed immediately after a second continuous ring was given on telephone bells. The sirens sounded an even "wail" for two minutes to convey the "all clear" signal.

HOW WARNING WAS GIVEN

The entire process of relaying was conducted by means of two simple knobs in a machine installed at the A. R. P. headquarters. The first knob, when pressed, disconnected all the 500 telephones from the main and put them on to the A. R. P. Relay office. Two seconds later, a gramophone disc played for just over two minutes and kept on repeating in all receivers the three important words "Air Raid Warning". Till the "all clear" was repeated none of the 500 telephones could be used for joining up any of the numbers in the telephone directory.

The sirens were worked from the Relay office by the mere pressing of a knob.

Additional sirens will be installed at different centres in the course of the week.

The tests will be repeated at 6 a. m. every Monday.

UNIFORMITY OF TEXT-BOOKS

Opposition From Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Sept. 24.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad was held under the auspices of the Ahmedabad Stree Kelavni Mandal under the presidentship, of Mrs. Sharada Mehta to consider the question of uniform text books in primary and secondary Schools.

After discussing the question for about two hours, the meeting passed 'nem con' the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad disapproves the proposal brought forth by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi in Bombay Legislative Assembly to have uniform text books in primary and secondary schools in the Province of Bombay and appoints a Committee of:—

Mrs. Sharada Mehta, President of the Meeting; Mr. Gatulal G. Dhrux; Mr. Pranlal K. Desai, Mr. Damubhai C. Shukla and Miss Indubati Mehta to prepare the replies to the questionnaire issued by the Text Books Inquiry Committee on the line of the opinion of the meeting and authorizes the President to forward the replies by the Committee to the Text Books Inquiry Committee.

In accordance with the resolution passed in the meeting, the following replies to the Questionnaire issued by the Text Book Committee, were sent:—

There is bound to be a difference in the intellectual and cultural levels of pupils in different parts of the Province, and hence the uniform text books will not suit all. If there is a variety of text books, it will give enough scope of selection to the teachers.

As it is, there is a paucity of text books in Gujarati. The uniformity of text books will discourage writers from writing books in different styles and from different standpoints. We want a variety of styles and angles of vision otherwise, it will be a set back to education and growth of literature.

The possibility of bringing undue pressure upon those who are entrusted with the work of selecting text books will be greater if there are uniform text books than what it is at present.

Uniformity of text books will stultify individuality which is the avowed purpose of all educational activities.

There should be no numerical limit of any kind.

No book should be changed or revised within three years except under special circumstances.

The widest field of competition should be allowed to private publishing agencies.

Postmen's Union Secretary On Bail

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sakharam Shambhaji, the Secretary of the All-India Postmen's Union, was placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of sums amounting to about Rs. 100.

It was stated that he collected certain sums of money and failed to remit the amounts to the complainants. He was allowed bail in the sum of Rs. 100.

WAGES IN HOTELS

Mr. Nariman's Reply

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A. writes:—

As my statement to the Press some days ago that a Bhandarie was offered Rs. 3 a month in a restaurant is challenged by a certain individual, I deem it necessary to give further particulars about that case, the name of that Bhandarie is Janardhan Krishna Nagwekar residing at Hatheskar Wady near Purbhadevi. It is a common knowledge that 'boys' are kept for Rs. 2 or 3 in numerous hotels which are even member of the said Association and surprise of the Secretary of the Hotel-keepers' Association will not deceive anybody. I do not think the Employment Officer needs the advocacy of the Secretary of Hotelkeepers' Association, to defend his action. The said Bhandarie has been produced before proper authorities and he has also made his statement and it would be advisable for outsiders not to meddle in affairs, with which they are not concerned. The Government has got an efficient agency to explain Government or departmental action, if necessary and your correspondent need not have presumptuously assumed the role of the defender of Employment Officer.

DISLOCATED ELBOW LED TO NEURITIS

Could Not Straighten Her Arm

ORDERED TO TAKE KRUSCHEN

Four months ago, this woman dislocated her left elbow. Although the elbow was properly set, she developed neuritis and could not straighten her arm. She was ordered to take Kruschen—with the happy result described in this letter:—

"I had an accident four months ago, on my arrival from India, and my elbow was seriously dislocated. Fortunately, it was set right there and then, but afterwards, I could not straighten the arm to its full extent. It was X-rayed, and the surgeon specialist told me I was inclined to be rheumatic. I was ordered to take Kruschen Salts—one teaspoonful in a glass of hot water on waking. Now I am getting along famously. The pain in my elbow is better, and, daily, I am able to extend the arm more easily."—(Mrs.) P.

Rheumatic conditions are the result of an excess of uric acid in the body. Two of the ingredients of Kruschen Salts have the power of dissolving uric acid crystals. Other ingredients assist Nature to expel these dissolved crystals through the natural channels. In addition, there are still other salts in Kruschen which prevent food fermentation in the intestines, and thereby check the further accumulation of uric acid.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31046
LAST 2 DAYS!

THURSDAY!
JAMES HILTON'S GLORIOUS STORY OF 60 YEARS OF ENGLISH YOUTH!
ROBERT DONAT
IN
"GOODBYE MR. CHIPS"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer BRITISH ACHIEVEMENT
with
GREER GARSON

Give WINGS to your letters
Only one anna extra per tola will send your letters by air in India—in a fraction of the time taken by the ordinary mail! It pays to become air-mail minded—speed up your correspondence by using the
AIR MAIL
INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT No. 1

Telephone No. 22627
Post Box 232
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Registered No. B. 565

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1939

WORLD'S TRIBUTES

A notable feature in the celebration of Gandhiji's seventieth birthday on 2nd October next will be the presentation to him of a volume entitled "Mahatma Gandhi," being tributes to him by eminent men in the East and the West, edited by Sir S. Radhakrishnan (George Allen and Unwin, London; pages 382; price 7s. 6d. net). The tributes are not conventional empty praise but are in the form of serious essays and reflections on Gandhiji's life and work. The contributors are over sixty and include such eminent men as Albert Einstein, Rabindranath Tagore, Romain Rolland, Pearl S. Buck, Maria Montessori, Yone Noguchi, C. E. M. Joad, Gilbert Murray, Hermann Keyserling, General Smutts, Berriedale Keith, Salvador de Madariaga, Quo Tai-Chi and many others, representing thinkers and statesmen of many lands. Contributions from such varied sources would ordinarily make a book disconnected, but, as the Editor points out, the appreciations in this book are "knit together by a central and never-forgotten theme, the challenge and message of Gandhi to the contemporary world."

A Beacon To Generations To Come

Each contributor has chosen some aspect of Gandhiji's personality or work that appealed to him most and has packed as much thought as possible in his brief essay of about five pages on an average. One, therefore, finds in the book much concentrated thought expressed in terms worthy of the author and also of the subject of his appreciation. Non-violent resistance naturally appeals to many Westerners in these times. Mrs. Pearl Buck, author of "The Good Earth" "Patriot" and several other well-known books, and Nobel Prizeman for Literature, writes of Gandhiji:

The name of Gandhi even in his lifetime has passed beyond the meaning of an individual to the meaning of a way of living in our troubled modern world. In the midst of this unrestrained and evil force, what for me has been of the greatest significance is the reaffirmation of this way of living. I am glad to be able to say here upon this age that Mr. Gandhi's steady persistence in his chosen way has given me, among millions of others, courage to resist, by the greatest of all resistances, unconquerable, unwavering personal determination, the growth of tyranny in the world." Einstein, too, is profoundly impressed by Gandhiji's "entirely new and humane technique for the liberative struggle of an oppressed people" and says:

"The moral influence which he has exercised upon thinking people through the civilised world may be far more durable than would appear likely in our present age, with its exaggeration of brute force. For the work of statesmen is permanent only in so far as they arouse and consolidate the moral forces of their peoples through their personal example and educating influence. we are fortunate and should be grateful that fate has bestowed upon us s luminous a contemporary—a beacon to the generations to come.

Universally Esteemed

A fuller and more comprehensive presentation of Gandhiji's life is the Editor's introduction of nearly thirty pages. In this he develops, for the most part, his idea that "the greatness of Gandhi is more in his holy living than in his heroic struggles, in his insistence on the creative power of the soul and its life-living quality at a time when the destructive forces seem to be in the ascendant." In doing so Sir Sarvapalli explains the religious basis of Gandhiji's politics, his spirit of humanity in all his individual acts or social policies. In estimating Gandhiji's influence on the world at large Sir Sarvapalli says:

"In my travels in different parts of the world I have noted that Gandhiji's reputation is more universal than that of the greatest statesmen and leaders of nations, and his personality more beloved and esteemed than any or all of them. His name is familiar to such a degree that there is scarcely a peasant or a factory orker who does not consider him to be a friend of human kind. They seem to think that he is likely to restore the golden age." Altogether, the book is highly stimulating, particularly because the various contributors reveal certain points of view refreshingly different from those that are familiar in India. An appendix to the book contains, in about fifty pages, eight well-chosen extracts from Gandhiji's writings and speeches of more than local and temporary importance. The book is admirably suited to the occasion that has called it forth, and both the publishers and the Editor may be congratulated on the splendid collection of appreciations of one of the greatest men of all times.

Hitler's Next Move

The latest suggestion about Hitler's possibilities is that he will shortly invade Hungary in a desperate attempt to grab the oil fields of Rumania. This, we think, is most unlikely. Herr Hitler must by now have discovered the Russian game which is to imitate his aggressive methods and advance parallel to the Nazis. Moreover, the position of Rumania is of vital interest to the Soviet because of its important bearing on the Black Sea. M. Stalin will not allow Herr Hitler to conquer Rumania. There are two ways of frustrating the latter. If Herr Hitler does enter Rumania, M. Stalin will repeat his Polish tactics, invade Rumania, help Hitler to destroy Rumanian resistance and occupy the major portion of that country himself, most probably the whole of Rumania of, say 1914. And it is in this region that the oil fields lie. The second way is that of warning Hitler in good time, but its weakness is that it will bring no material benefit to Russia which the first method will assuredly do. In either case, however, Germany will fail to secure her objective and Hitler ought to know it—unless the Fuhrer clashes with Russia which he dare not do. Nor do we think that Russia will occupy Slovakia to counter the German invasion of Hungary. It is quite true that international obligations and commitments do not count in those days, but Slovakia was solemnly "recognised" by Russia only a week ago. This is not to say that Russia will watch the invasion of Hungary passively. She will certainly act and occupy Hungarian Ruthenia.

But, as we suggest, Hitler is not such an utter and self-destructive fool as himself to create another "Eastern Front" to fight on and that, too, for nothing. He has, of course, no scruples against desregarding his undertakings and in ignoring the very existence of small States. It is, therefore, not at all unlikely that, should he consider it profitable, he may treat his guarantees to Holland and Belgium as "scraps of paper" and seek a "lightning" conquest of both—or in the alternative—of Switzerland—in order to invade undefended French territory. There are, however, difficulties for him in either case. Swiss territory is much too mountainous for a large scale lightning swoop. And Holland and Belgium will, in addition to offering stiff resistance themselves, have direct assistance from Britain and France which was not the case with Poland. In any case the next move lies with Hitler and, as a Kaunas message said yesterday morning, he will make it quickly.

The Dual System

By A BARRISTER-AT-LAW

With the coming into effect of Prohibition and the end of the controversy that arose from it, there has now come to the forefront another subject to occupy the public mind. It is the question of the abolition of the Dual System, which has recently been announced by the Bombay Government. The strange part of it is that although just at the present the Government are occupied with other matters, there has been a surfeit of interest created in this controversy in the press and in public. Various specialists in the subject are rushing to print on it and the Rotary Club is to hear a paper on it this week.

★

The meaning of the abolition of the dual system is abundantly clear to the general public. Simply put for the layman, it means that instead of having to go to a solicitor for one's legal matters and through him to a barrister or an advocate, this dual system will be replaced by a unitary system in which solicitors and advocates of a certain qualification will botn be entitled to practise direct at the Bar and contact direct with the client.

★

To discuss the abolition or retention of this dual system, it is necessary to know something of the background from which this move for abolition started. There was about the year 1928 a committee appointed, known as the Indian Bar Committee, which was required to examine and report upon the proposals made from time to time for constituting an Indian Bar and the extent to which it might be desirable to remove the existing distinctions enforced by statute or practice between Barristers and Vakils and to make recommendations, This committee toured the whole of India and heard the evidence that was put before it and one of the questions which it reported upon and on which there was a difference of opinion was the Dual Agency, such as is existent in Bombay. Mr. Justice Coutts-Trotter wrote a good memorandum for the retention of the Dual agency and Mr. S. R. Das and M. M. Chatterji concurred. Dissenting from them was Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar and he gave the other point of view, which was for the abolition of the system. It is needless to say that between these two memoranda we have the arguments of both sides summed up and nothing more can really be added to them.

★

In favour of retention Coutts Trotter brought three points. They were efficiency, purity and costliness. On the efficiency much has been said, which cannot be refuted. It is obvious that a division of labour makes the work more easy for the Judge, when reading through the papers which have been prepared for the case. By purity he meant that a barrister who had direct contact with his client and his clients witnesses may be inclined to lead his witness along his own lines and thus divert the course of justice, because the evidence would be "led" as it were oy Counsel. And lastly there was the grounds of costliness. The chief argument was that to maintain efficiency all cost is justified.

★

The Rangachariar view began with the need in India of a unified Bar. It is clear that where the dual system does not exist, it is impossible to introduce it now. Therefore for unification, those High Courts in which the dual agency exists must vary their practice to make the Indian Bar one homogeneous body. He took the more modern and economic viewpoint as opposed to the traditional and orthodox. And the whole point now is which of these two ideas is to prevail.

★

There is always an opposition for any reform. It is bound to exist. There are abundant vested interests at stake. If the Indian client clamours for cheaper justice, there are European Banks and commercial houses who can pay and who want the dual system. The question is for whose sake are you going to act. Much is sometimes said about the dignity of the Bar. But dignity is somewhat expensive when you see the long line of briefless barristers who wait and wait for their turn to come and it never comes. Dignity is a great thing in human nature. But a hungry stomach is a more urgent problem. Consequently the Government take the view that whereas the Dual System has its points, the needs of this country make it essential that it should not be maintained at that high cost. Like the army in India and the civil service, the dignity of both of which cannot be doubted, the dual system according to the Government is a luxury which India as a poor country cannot afford to maintain. Efficiency and safety and all such other things, commendable in themselves have to be sacrificed if you cannot afford them.

Other attempts have been made to cheapen the course of justice. But it has been found that such attempts would only mean that the solicitor would suffer while the Government and the Barrister would have their full share. Consequently if there is to be a reduction in costs for the clients it should be uniformly divided between all three—the Barrister, the Government and the Solicitor

★

There is also the evidence before us that in Madras and elsewhere, where the dual system does not exist, work is still carried on efficiently. What happens is that barristers and solicitors form companies from amongst them and the work is divided and thereby a larger number of men are employed and at the same time the smaller men and the beginners who work in cu-ordination with the leaders of the Bar have the advantage of their superior knowledge of the law and at the same time have work themselves. And if this can be done in Madras without losing in dignity, it seems incredible that dignity should suffer by the introduction of a similar system in Bombay.

★

As I see it therefore a Congress Government, in so far as it is a Government of the people, are bound to favour a system, which may go against the traditions of the Bar, but which certainly attempts to solve the problem of unemployment at the Bar. There has always been room at the top at the Bar. No one can deny that under the dual system, a man with intelligence and industry can also rise to the top. But other factors do come into play. Luck plays a great part at the Bar—greater perhaps than it is entitled to. One sees the sad spectacle of brilliant men, gradually fading away, bitter and disillusioned while mediocre men rush round from court to court. They have a solicitor's firm to back them, while the others have not. And the dignity of the Bar does not entitle them to canvass for work. When the fates decree, a man rises to the top and sometimes too soon and he makes more than he needs. There is not an even chance in the dual system and this is its greatest defect. The men who succeed, succeed too well. Those who fail, fail miserably. And this is a tragedy for the successful men as well as the failures. And a popular government cannot sit and watch this happen.

★

If you enter a courtroom on a day in which short causes and motions for adjournment are taken up, you are surprised at the number of leaders of the Bar who are present and yet this work is almost elementary and childish compared to the harder work at the Bar. But it is easy money and the solicitor feels that if in two guineas he can

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 7).

Sigmund Freud

A Great Psychologist

By OBSERVATEUR

The death of Professor Sigmund Freud reported by Reuter on the 24th instant would be regretted all the world over as an event that deprives the world of science of a figure who occupied the most prominent place amongst the few men and women of our time whose life-work has marked the most valuable and brilliant achievement in the domain of scientific thought and knowledge of our epoch.

At the time the Nazi barbarians invaded the beautiful city of Vienna and tried to destroy the remnants of culture that still proclaimed the real conception of "Deutchtum" as a generation of line of German thinkers from Kant to Freud had maintained it in its historical development, the present writer had had occasion to pay a tribute in this paper to the greatness and personality of this great psychologist who enables a glimpse into the depths of the unconscious, the mysterious world whose existence it was the privilege of Schaupenhaur first to announce

* * * *

It may be recalled that the friends of Dr. Freud whom the Nazis hated as one of their greatest enemies not merely because he was an Israelite but also because he had given to the world theories of human nature that clashed with their Infantile 'philosophy,' attempted successfully to rescue him from suicide and arrest; and he found asylum in England. There, despite his old age, he had pursued his normal activities and it was only a few months ago that the English version of his last book, "Moses," in which, with his characteristic vigour and mental illumination, he had furthered the line of anthropological research continued in his writing during the decades in which he published in a clarified, elaborate form many of his important ideas and their implications, was published.

* * * *

It seems impossible to speak adequately of the exact significance and value of Freud's work because the real greatness of it could only be appreciated in some degree when we realise that the present development of psychology owes much to this man. It is not simply because he published with the labour and patient work of years the theory of psychoanalysis and its therapy that he has been respected in the world of science.

The contribution that theory makes, indeed, remains invaluable because, with the publication of that theory, he opened up a new world for research that a number of workers have under his inspiration explored. The international organization (of which to the English-speaking world Dr. Ernest Jones is known as the most important member and whose own work is highly important) which has collected and published

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 4)

THE HALF-COLUMN

By "DIM"

The Corporation is getting war-conscious, and while Mr. Nariman regards A.R.P. regulations and precautions as scare-mongering, the Secretary of the B.P.C.C. says that in a city where there are slums and bad habitations, A.R.P. must not be treated in the same way as it is in England. Mr. Patil is fast becoming one of the able speakers on the Congress side.

* * * *

One heard with distress that, owing to differences of opinion, there was a rumour of Mr. Mathradas Tricumji resigning as Leader of the Congress Municipal Party.

Mr. Tricumji has the full support of the Congress-minded people in the city and one is glad to know that the Congress Party in the Corporation has passed a unanimous vote of confidence in him and he has withdrawn his resignation.

* * * *

Mr. Nariman asked a very pertinent question in the Corporation yesterday. What was the meaning, he asked, of a black-out on the coast, while the city was, as it were, flood-lit?

Frankly Speaking

Anti-Neutral Outrages

The other day Germany issued a sort of warning to neutrals. That warning had, of course, no justification in international law, but then when have Nazis ever recognised the existence itself of international law? They follow their own "law" and are now implementing their warning with action, that is to say with outrages against neutral shipping in the Baltic. Within a couple of days two Finnish steamers and one Swedish have already been sunk. Are these outrages an expression of Nazi desperation? Or, which is more likely, have they been encouraged to feel that they can now bully and terrorise certain Baltic States with impunity?

Rejected

As was only to be expected, Signor Mussolini's indirect offer of mediation has been rejected by both France and Britain. And Signor Gayda rightly anticipates that a storm will shortly burst in Central Europe, though how and where is a question which Herr Hitler alone can answer. But what of Italy? How will Il Duce respond to the bursting of the storm? On the one hand he has made a speech with a pro-German bias. On the other hand, he is busy "appeasing" both Greece and Turkey, the two Mediterranean countries which, at the moment at least, are bound to Great Britain. Il Duce's dual attitude strengthens the view that he will remain neutral. This view is further re-inforced by the fact that Signor Gayda confines the imminent storm strictly to "Central Europe."

Hindustani Or Hindi?

In a public address at Gwalior the other day Prof. Amarnath Jha poured unmerited ridicule on the movement to make Hindustani the national language of India. And in doing so he betrayed amazing ignorance of the precise nature of the movement. He said that "in seeking to abolish Urdu and Hindi in an attempt to invent a new language its promoters would be faced with numerous obstacles, some of an insuperable character." But nobody has proposed any such mad thing as the abolition of Hindi and Urdu. On the contrary, all the responsible protagonists of Hindustani have said again and again that both Hindi and Urdu should flourish, if only because their growth also helps the growth of Hindustani derived from them.

Misconceptions

Unfortunately, this controversy about Hindi, Urdu and Hindustani is often due to a misconception of the very terms used therein. These three languages are now generally understood to be substantially diffent from one another. There is no mistake about that, whatever may be one's view on which of these should be the national language. When they are so understood, Hindustani means the common part of Hindi and Urdu, or popular Hindi or Urdu being, as a matter of fact, the language spoken by the masses in Northern India, Central India and several parts of the Deccan. Hindustani so defined differs from Hindi or Urdu as being less classical or learned. It differs from Hindi in containing fewer learned Sanskrit words and from Urdu in containing fewer learned Arabic or Urdu words. In this sense Hindustani is the only language that has a good prospect of being understood by the masses in the whole country.

Jail Reform

Those interested in jail reform will be highly gratified to learn from the Report on the Jails in the Central Provinces that as a result of various reforms in the jails by way of improved amenities jail offences have declined by about 300. It was generally believed in past years that adding to the amenities of prisoners would weaken their discipline. But that belief was based on wrong notions of penology or human nature in general. Treating convicts as only dangerous animals injures their self-respect and manhood and actually makes them more like animals, while humane treatment in most cases exerts a humanising and refining influence upon the prisoners. The various reforms that Congress Government have effected in jails are most commendable. But we feel they have not yet gone far enough. Caution is certainly necessary in such a case, but it can be carried too far. May we suggest to the Government of Bombay to let the public know to what extent they have been able to reform jail administration?

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

BERLIN: Sept. 24.

General Baron von Fritsch, Commander-in-Chief of the German Army from 1934-38 fell in the front line while carrying out powerful reconnaissance before Warsaw, according to an obituary notice published in the Press and quoted by the official News Agency.

* * * *

"Pandit Nehru also referred to Russia's entry into the war and said it was very difficult to say whether it was Britain or Germany that would benefit by it. It was nevertheless a thing which ought to make Indians think"—Lucknow message.

Think what?

But sorry, as the Junior colleague reminds us, Shri Subhas Babu has called an anti-Imperialist Conference at Nagpur.

* * * *

WHAT WILL JINNAH DO?
—Headline.

A relevant and intelligent question. But what a question to ask?

* * * *

German infantrymen have been provided with armoured plates for protection against shell.

They will also, we hope, act as tight-belt protection against the attacks of starvation.

* * * *

"It will be interesting to note what Russia would have done had the Poles handed over Danzig and the Corridor to Germany."—London suggestion.

Would it not be equally interesting to note what Russia would have done had the Poles agreed to military assistance by her? But, perhaps, it would be extremely embarrassing too.

* * * *

NEED OF VICTORY OVER HITLERISM

Assent To Tenancy Bill Should Be Withheld.
—headlines to an Agra Zemindars' meeting.

We wonder how this simple, easy and sure method of conquering Hitlerism did not occur to the Allied Supreme Council.

* * * *

Two Finnish steamers have so far been sunk by German submarines.

Finland had better content herself with a protest. Otherwise Germany will engage her in a war and Russia finish her.

* * * *

It is suggested that the neutrality of Holland and Belgium is in danger.

We do not believe it. But at any rate, both Holland and Belgium should bless their geographical position for one great advantage. They will not have to defend themselves on two frintiers even if their respective Governments fly from place to place and simultaneously show no signs of life.

* * * *

"The defence of Warsaw and Modlin continues and will continue," declare the defenders.

We don't think so. The Red Army has arrived at the back door to relieve them of the task—much as they dislike it.

* * * *

Well-informed circles in London consider that the key-note of Signor Mussolini's speech was sobriety.

We also were struck by that rare quality.

* * * *

"Dearest, if I were far away could you love me still?"

"Why, what a question. I'm sure the farther you were away the better I should love you."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Egyptian mummies are dry subjects.

Sober second thoughts are always best for the toper.

A man should be well heeled before trying to stand on his dignity.

A widow can make a man believe in her by pretending to believe in him.

A fortune awaits the inventor of a lifeboat that will float on a sea of trouble.

Even a tramp may admire pictures, but he invariably draws a line at wood cuts.

Spare Balkans From Sorrow

Turkish Officials Hopeful Of Foreign Minister's Moscow Mission

LONDON: Sept. 25.

Turkish officials are reported to be optimistic that Foreign Minister Sarajoglu will induce the Soviet to give a guarantee that German ships will be barred from the Black Sea and the Balkans will be spared the sorrow of war.—Reuter.

DUCE APPEASES BALKAN STATES

Italy Withdraws Troops From Dodecanese Islands

ISTANBUL, Sept. 21.

The report that Italy is withdrawing surplus troops from the Dodecanese Islands, although still unconfirmed in responsible quarters, has produced a favourable impression, states an Ankara telegram.

Following the Greco-Italian agreement to withdraw troops from the Albanian frontier this reported action is thought to mean that Sgr. Mussolini is taking the initiative by appeasing the Balkan Powers in the Eastern Mediterranean.—Reuter.

TURKEY'S NATIONAL DEFENCE

ISTANBUL, Sept. 24.

The Government has submitted to the Grand National Assembly a bill requesting 4,000,000 sterling additional credit for national defence.

This brings the years's extra budgetary credit for rearmament to 20,000,000 sterling.—Reuter.

SOVIET-ESTONIA TALKS

MOSCOW, Sept. 25.

Mr. Kearl Selter, the Estonian foreign minister has arrived. It is believed that in addition to trade negotiations Mr. Selter is here for the purpose of concluding a political agreement.—Reuter.

ON POLISH FRONT

(Continued from page 1)

the city. The Church of St. Xavier was hit while Mass was being celebrated. Many members of the congregation were killed or wounded.

Several sections of the Ujazd Red Cross Hospitals were destroyed and a large number of wounded soldiers, women and children there were killed.

The broadcast further states that during the afternoon's raid German airmen threw incendiary bombs on several parts of Warsaw apparently in order to start fires to facilitate night operations.

German troops attempted a number of attacks during the day but were repulsed by Polish bayonet charges. Fierce fighting is raging round the subub of Praga. German attacks upon the Modlin fortress have been repulsed.

Soviet troops continued to advance towards the demarcation line agreed with the Germans, according to a communique issued early this morning from Moscow. The communique gives the number of towns occupied and claims that a further 10,000 Polish soldiers have been captured.

Warsaw Undergoes Heavy Ordeal

LONDON: Sept. 25.

A report from Warsaw says the Poles are still holding out. Warsaw has been undergoing a heavy ordeal. Not a single house in Warsaw has escaped damage on account of German bombardment. Most of the historic buildings have been destroyed and there have been hundreds of fires.—Reuter.

"TERRORISING CIVIL POPULATION"

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The American Ambassador in Poland who just arrived in Paris said: "There is no doubt whatever that the whole action of the German aircraft was designed to terrorise the civil population in Poland."—Reuter.

FRESH RUSSIAN GAINS

MOSCOW. Sept. 25.

Soviet troops have gained possession of Drohobyez, South-West of Lwow and the centre of the Polish Oil Fields, according to the latest communique.

AMERICA KEEPS OUT

Neutrality Law Provisions: Stringent Restrictions And Penalties

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.

The Administration's proposed new Neutrality Legislation was made public to-day by Senator Key-Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The Provisions include:

—(1) That American vessels would not be allowed to carry passengers or goods to belligerent countries.

(2), Violations of this provision will be punishable by a fine not exceeding 50,000 dollars.

(3) Belligerent powers purchasing goods from the United States would have to take title to them before the goods are shipped.

(4) Losses sustained by American insurance underwriters on war cargoes could not be made a basis for claims against the Government.

(5) The President could designate "combat areas" and prohibit American citizens or vessels entering them.

(6) Americans could not travel in ships of belligerent powers except in accordance with the rules prescribed by the President.

— RED CROSS EXEMPTED.

(7) Red Cross personnel and vessels chartered by the Red Cross would be exempt from the restrictions on American travel and shipping.

(8) American Merchant vessels would be prohibited from carrying any but small arms, necessary to preserve discipline aboard.

(9) Belligerent Governments could not sell securities in the United States,

(10) Belligerents could obtain ordinary commercial credits for a period not exceeding 90 days.

Other provisions state that solicitation of funds in the United States for belligerents will be prohibited and the President would have power to impose special restrictions on the use of American ports by submarine or —armed merchantmen belonging to Belligerents.

At the request of Senator Borah, who said he did not want to vote on the Bill until he had read the provisions, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee decided to delay action on the Bill until Thursday.—Reuter.

DANGER TO LITHUANIA LESSENED

KAUNAS: Sept. 25.

Partial demobilisation has been ordered. This is considered as a sign that direct danger to Lithuanian security has lessened.—Reuter.

SOVIETISATION FORGES AHEAD

LONDON, Sept. 24.

A Correspondent of the "Stampa" telegraphing from Ungvar in Slovakia says that Sovietisation is being applied with lightning rapidity in the Soviet occupied areas of Poland. —Reuter.

British Press Reply To Mussolini

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Sgr. Mussolini's plea is firmly rejected by the newspapers which comment on it.

The "Daily Herald" declares: Poland's defeat makes no difference to the determination of the British and the French peoples. They will conduct the war until Nazism has perished for ever.

The "Daily Express" says: Britain is out to exterminate Hitlerism. That is the cause for which we marched into battle. It goes far beyond the question of Polish independence.

The "Manchester Guardian" says: The British people are asked by Sgr. Mussolini to behave as if their happiness and self-respect are undisturbed by the fierce misery of a brave people to whom the Government have given the most solemn pledge ever given in the British name.

The "News Chronicle" says: The tone of Mussolini's declaration did not suggest that he altogether expected that it would meet with approval from Britain and France and there is no likelihood that it will.—Reuter.

Anglo-French Reaction Disappoints Italy

ROME, Sept. 24.

British and French reaction to Sgr. Mussolini's appeal to terminate hostilities is considered discouraging in Fascist circles. Sgr. Gayda in "Voce d'Italia" says, "If this chance is not taken the storm will break over Central Europe."—Reuter.

JUTLAND HERO DEAD

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The death has occurred of the Jutland hero Rear-Admiral Hon. E B. S. Bingham, V. C. aged 57.

Carl Laemmle Dead

Pioneer Film Producer Who Founded Universal Pictures

LOS ANGELES, (California) Sept. 25.

The death has occurred of Carl Laemmle, Senior Pioneer film producer.—Reuter.

(Carl Laemmle was one of the pioneer film producers. He founded the Universal Pictures Corporation with branches all over the world. He was president of Universal Pictures, Inc., President of Canadian Universal Film Co., Ltd., and president of Universal Pictures Ltd., London

He was born in Laupheim, Germany, on January 17, 1867. After education in the public schools of Laupheim, he served as a private teacher and later assisted his father in running his small store.

At the age of seventeen he emigrated to America where he worked as salesman and bookkeeper in New York, Chicago and Wisconsin.

On February 24, 1906 he opened his first theatre, the Whitefront, in Chicago. Soon after he established one of the greatest picture Corporations of the World, the Universal Pictures.)

RECORD CROP IN S. AFRICA

Move To Make Million Gift To Allies

JOHANNESBURG: Sept. 25.

A record crop of 28,000,000 bags of maize is reported in South Africa. Out of this 13 million bags will be available for export.

A South African scheme to raise a million pounds for the purchase of South African foodstuffs for the Allies was unanimously approved by the representatives of Municipalities in the Union.

The Mayors' million sterling scheme to provide foodstuffs for the Allies has been unanimously approved by nine of the largest municipalities in the country. It has been decided to broaden the scheme to include additional commodities and also to assist South-African sufferers from the war.

A subscription list has already been opened

BAN ON EXPORT OF KEY COMMODITIES

New List Of Articles Under India Govt. Notification

SIMLA: Sept. 25.

A Notification is issued this evening providing for the control of exports which consolidates three existing notifications relating to conservation of supplies and includes a new list of articles, which may be described as key commodities for the economic life of the enemy and the export of which must be controlled in order to prevent them reaching the enemy through neutral countries.—A. P.

GEN. VON FRITSCH

An Example In Life And In Death

BERLIN, Sept. 24.

General von Fritsch fell in the front line while carrying out powerful reconnaissance before Warsaw, according to an obituary notice published in the Press and quoted by the Official News Agency which says that General von Fritsch died as an example to the Army for which he truly lived as an example and reports that the state funeral ordered by Herr Hitler will take place on 26th September.—Reuter.

GERMANY TO RESPECT NEUTRALITY OF ALL NATIONS

BERLIN, Sept. 24.

Dr. Goebbels addressing foreign pressmen reaffirmed that the German Government was determined to respect the neutrality not only of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg but of all States.

He declared that he had given foreign journalists the opportunity to convince themselves of "the solidarity of the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia."—Reuter.

POLISH ARMY IN FRANCE

PARIS, Sept. 24.

An order signed by the Polish Ambassador provides for the compulsory registration of all Poles between the ages of 17 and 45 living in France with a view to their incorporation in The Polish Army in France.—Reuter.

KHAKSARS CLASH WITH POLICE

Sequel To Defiance Of Meerut Magistrate's Order

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25.

Six policemen were injured, four seriously, in a clash with a party of about 75 Khaksars to-day on a bridge over the Hindan river, one mile away from Ghaziabad (United Provinces). The condition of one police constable is said to be critical.

The Khaksars are alleged to have attacked the small party of twelve policemen from the United Provinces, when the latter tried to prevent them from proceeding towards Gaziabad. In the melee policemen fell into the river but they swam across safely to the Bank.

Enquiries show when the Khaksars neared the River Bridge they were shown an order issued by the District Magistrate, Meerut, directing them not to enter the limits of Meerut District, not to hold any meetings or carry on agitation. The clash occurred when the Khaksars, ignoring the order, attempted to proceed further.

It is stated shovels were used by the Khaksars in attacking the police party. On their reaching Ghaziabad later all the members of the Khaksar party were arrested and removed to Meerut in police vans.—A.P.

HARMFUL TO MUSLIM SELF-RESPECT

Punjab Nationalist Muslims Denounce League Resolution

LAHORE, Sept. 24.

In response to the invitation of the Azad Muslim Conference, the Nationalist Muslims of the Punjab held a meeting to-day at the residence of Shaikh Siraj-ud-Din Pracha to review the international situation. Maulana Mohammad Hanif Nadvi presided.

The meeting adopted a resolution endorsing the Congress Working Committee's statement on the international situation.

As regards the resolution of the Working Committee of the Muslim League passed at its Delhi meeting, the Nationalist Muslims consider it "detrimental to the national cause and positively harmful to the advancement of Muslim self-respect and honour." The religious, cultural and political rights of the Muslims, says the Muslim Nationalist resolution, can be and will be safeguarded only by the efforts of the Muslims themselves.

Taking into consideration that "the resolution of the Muslim League represents the views of a narrow reactionary circle, the meeting of the Nationalist Muslims deems it necessary that an All-India Muslim Convention should be held, representing the views of entire Muslim community for chalking out a concrete plan of action."

The meeting appointed Maulana Abdul Majid Atiqi to correspond with various Muslim leaders for convening the convention at the earliest possible date.—A. P.

ADJOURNAMENT IN BIHAR COUNCIL

PATNA, Sept. 25.

In the Bihar Legislative Council, which began its fifth session to-day eight non-official Bills were introduced. The Government having raised the objection that the Upper House was not competent to initiate taxation proposals, the Agricultural Income-tax (Second Amendment) Bill was withdrawn by its sponsor.

The Prevention of unequal Marriages Bill will be taken into consideration by the House on September 28.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

An adjournment motion was sought to be moved by Mr. Mobarak Ali to discuss the inadequate measures that exist all over the Province for the protection of its inhabitants, who are exposed to grave danger, consequent upon the declaration of war by His Majesty's Government against Germany.

The President has fixed tomorrow for consideration of the admissibility of the motion.—A.P.

LAHORE, Sept. 24.

Sh. Hassain-ud-Din, President of the All-India Majlas-i-Ahrar who was arrested under the Defence of India Ordinance and is awaiting his trial has nominated Qazi Ehsan Ahmad Shujababadi as his successor to carry on the activities of the Majlas-i-Ahrar in his absence.—United Press.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

The formulation of a scheme to protect the art treasures and the building of the Ind'an Museum, Calcutta, in the event of air raid was decided upon at a meeting of the Trustees held yesterday under the presidentship of Maharaja Sir Prodyot Coomar Tagore.

Propaganda Of Half-Truths

Nazi Crime Of Omission And Commission

LONDON: Sept. 25.

The Ministry of Information, referring to the recent German Foreign Office publications on the last phase of the German-Polish crisis, says that all attempts to "fake a picture" in the German series of documents cannot conceal the truth or shift on to other shoulders the fearful responsibility for the outbreak of war.

OMISSIONS AND COMMISSIONS

The Ministry states that the German Government wrongly denies that the Danzig Senate had proposed to suspend activities of certain Polish Customs Inspectors. There is no mention of the illegal appointment of Herr Gauleiter Forster as Head of State of the Free City of Danzig or of the fact that the British Government demurred from the first to the German ultimatum for a Polish representative to be in Berlin by midnight on August 30 to receive "and accept" German proposals.

HALF-TRUTHS

By the clumsy omission of dates the Germans imply that on August 30 the British Ambassador in Berlin was given the German proposals, which were explained to him in detail. Britain is blamed for refusing Italian mediation, but Germans omit to say that the British Government refused to negotiate unless Germans ceased their attack on Poland and promised to withdraw troops from Polish soil.

AFRAID OF TRUTH

As the documents exclude any account of the interviews between Sir Nevile Henderson and Herr Hitler on August 23, 25, 28 and 29 or of the interview between Sir Nevile Henderson and Herr Von Ribbentrop on the night of August 30 and 31, the German picture is not likely to be accurate and for obvious reasons Herr Hitler and Herr Von Ribbentrop do not wish to produce an accurate picture. They have every motive for concealing from the German people and the world at large the truth and the truth is that the crisis was brought about deliberately by German action.—Reuter.

SEVEN YEARS FOR ESPIONAGE

Donald Adams Sentenced At Old Bailey

LONDON, Sept. 25.

A sentence of seven years' penal servitude was passed on Donald Owen Reginald Adams at the Old Bailey. Adams was charged under the Official Secrets Act. The case was heard "in camera."—Reuter.

NO ARMISTICE SERVICE AT CENOTAPH

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Although a final decision has not yet been taken, it is practically certain that there will be no Armistice Day Service at the Cenotaph this year.

The gathering of large crowds is already prohibited and the danger of permitting thousands to congregate at Whitehall on November 11 is obvious.

The British Legion may arrange a small deputation to lay wreaths at the Cenotaph and poppies will be sold as usual.—Reuter.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ORISSA

CUTTACK, Sept. 24.

The Hon. Mr. Nityananda Kanungo, Minister for Revenue and Development, held a conference yesterday to discuss the programme of a geological survey to be undertaken in Orissa. The conference was attended by Dr. Dunn, Superintendent Geologist, and officers of the Revenue and Development Departments.

As a result of the discussion it was decided that the survey work should begin in three districts of Orissa each under an expert officer of the Geological Department. The Government of India will bear the entire cost of the survey operations for which they have recruited an additional staff and the Government of Orissa will render all necessary help in conducting the survey.

The Hon. Mr. Kanungo agreed to instruct the local officers of the districts to help the party engaged in survey operations.—United Press.

HITLER FOR WESTERN FRONT

LONDON: Sept. 25.

Herr Hitler is expected on the Western Front this week.

Berlin gleefully anticipates a monster drive to crush the Allies in another lightning war.—Reuter.

Japanese Offensive

60 Chinese Divisions Threatened?

TOKYO, Sept. 24.

According to the Domei Agency field despatches claim approximately 60 Chinese divisions are threatened with annihilation as the result of a Japanese offensive on the borders of Hunan Hupeh and Kiangsi provinces.

Japanese troops are operating from Lake Tungting 115 miles South of Hangkow, Tungchen in Hupeh and Kaoan in Kiangsi.—Reuter.

LAST TRIBUTE TO CALINESCU

BUCHAREST, Sept. 25.

The body of M. Calinescu was borne in a solemn procession through the shuttered streets to the station where it entrained for burial in the little town of Curtea de Arges 80 miles away.

All pedestrians were cleared from the pavement but despite [illegible] side-streets were thronged

with people eager for a glimpse of the almost royal splendour of the procession. The Royal Guards lined the route while overhead circled a squadron of aeroplanes.

King Carol, Prince Michael, members of the Cabinet and diplomatic corps attended the service at Atheaum before the procession left. The British and French colours were prominent among the wreaths.—Reuter.

No Warning Before Firing

(Continued from page 1.)

lift" after which the whole ship slid backwards into the water.

The airmen waved triumphantly and pointed down as if signalling that the submarine had been destroyed. The skipper of the "American Farmer" said that there was fifty fifty chances that the Submarine sank and declared that one bomb struck the conning-tower squarely.—Reuter

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The British steamer "Truro" (974 tons) has been sunk by a German submarine. The crew took to a boat and were picked up by a Belgian vessel.—Reuter.

How "Hazelside" Was Sunk

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Twelve members of the crew of British freighter "Hazelside" are missing following the sinking of the freighter by a submarine.

The Captain tried to run for it but had no chance. The Captain, the Chief Officer, and the Third Officer are among the missing.

Wireless operator stated that they were fired on without any warning. "Two of the crew were killed outright, two lifeboats were wrecked, and 15 men had to put off in a small jolly boat, normally holding seven, while seven more got away on a raft."—Reuter.

NAZI PIRACY ON HIGH SEAS

LONDON, Sept. 25.

It is feared all hope must now be abandoned of officers and crew of the "Royal Sceptre' sunk by a U Boat, three hundred miles west of Ushant, states the Ministry of Information, adding: "The crew were cast adrift in boats without possible hope of reaching land. This is a foul act of piracy on the high seas on the part of the German Navy. The Submarine Protocol signed by Germany in November, 1936, makes abundantly clear that no vessel, submarine or otherwise is justified in sinking merchantmen, unless the crew is placed in safety."—Reuter.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE

(Continued from page 1.)

fights are considerably estimated as at least as great as the French. —Reuter.

ATTACK ON ZEPPELIN WORKS

BERNE, Sept. 25.

A communique issued by the Swiss Army Headquarters announces that an air attack apparently was carried out on Sunday evening on the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen.

The explosion of bombs was heard and very violent fire by defending artillery was observed as well as light signals. Between 22-00 and midnight, it is reported from different parts of the Swiss frontier, the noise of aircraft engines was heard.

The Communique adds that on Sunday evening a 'plane flying up the Rhine flew over the territory of the Canton of Schaffhouse in the direction of Singern.

Inquiry is being made with the object of ascertaining if Swiss territory had been violated by airmen of a foreign State.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESSURE RENEWED

PARIS, Sept. 25.

French pressure has been renewed on the German positions after two days of great activity on the part of the enemy.

It is being asked whether enemy activity was merely a spectacular demonstration coinciding with the expected presence of the Fuehrer on the Western fortifications or a sign of attack against the French advance posts with the aim of recapturing the ground lost between the Siegfried Line and the frontier.

In the latter case it is considered that the task of the German Shock Troops will be difficult, for the French Front Line has had more than a week in which to turn the defences of the recently captured fortified positions round the other way to dig the beginning of new field fortifications and to erect barbed wire defences.—Reuter.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

A communique states: "There was local improvement in our positions. Enemy artillery was active in the Region South-East of Zuelbruecken."—Reuter.

10,000 DANES CALLED TO COLOURS

LONDON, Sept. 25.

10,000 men will be called to colours in Denmark according to a Copenhagen message. Normally they would not have been called up till next Summer.—Reuter.

ACTIVITY ON WEST ADMITTED

LONDON, Sept. 25

A German 'communique' admits that on the Western Front there is activity on both sides of observers and artillery.—Reuter.

MILITIAMEN TO WORK BEHIND THE LINES

LONDON, Sept. 25

A number of militiamen who were called up on July 15 have been sent overseas to fill individual technical vacancies such as fitters, clerks, bakers and butchers. They will be employed behind the lines.—Reuter.

R. A. F. OVER GERMANY

LONDON, Sept. 25

There were successful daylight reconnaissances yesterday by the R.A.W. over Western Germany, says the Ministry of Information.

In the flights last night in western and northe-western Germany leaflets were dropped. All aeroplanes returned safely. No serious opposition was encountered.—Reuter.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 39 Years)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALESMANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION

Aspiring students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of specialised courses such as Salesmanagership (A. I. S. M. A.); Bank officers (C. A. I. B.); insurance managers (A. C. I. I.); Registered Private Secretary (F. Inst. P S.) Company Secretaries, (F C. C. S.); and general commerce course (L. C. C., D. Com., I. M. C.) for which there is an unlimited field and specialised accountancy (R.A., A.A.I.A.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional course as that Profession is over-crowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE

Consult Principal Davar, or apply for Prospectus giving details.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Hitler Can't Win The War

Russia Can't Help Germany As Socialism & Nazism Are Fundamentally At Variance, Says Nehru

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA

LUCKNOW, Sept. 25.

Mahatma Gandhi's contribution in making a New India within the last twenty years and his supreme efforts in bringing about a psychological change among Indians was emphasised by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru while inaugurating the "Gandhi Fortnight" here at a public meeting held at the Ganga Prasad Memorial Hall.

Mr. Chandra Bhan Gupta presided and the hall was packed to suffocation.

Pandit Nehru spoke for over a hundred minutes.

MAHATMA'S TECHNIQUE

He asserted that Gandhiji's technique of "Ahimsa" and "Non-Violence" was not only perfect for a country like India but it had a scientific basis also. The relative importance of violence and non-violence in the present world was being gradually realised by other countries also.

INDIA AND WAR.

Referring to Congress attitude towards War he declared that a Free India only could co-operate and Indians should be made to feel by Britain that Indians also were fighting for the popular cause. The Congress had made it clear that it was opposed to both Fascism and Imperialism.

DECISIVE FACTORS.

Referring to the international situation Panditji declared that Hitler could not win this war and Russia could not help Nazi Germany either as Socialism and Nazism were fundamentally opposed to each other. He continued that ultimately the attitude of Russia and America's attitude towards the War would prove decisive factors.

HITLER AND INDIA.

Pandit Nehru incidentally observed how Hitler thought contemptuously of India and Indians. He also made a passing reference to the Defence of India Act and the Ordinances which, he said, had placed the Ministers in an awkward position. Concluding he made a strong plea for unity at this critical juncture.—United Press.

NO CHANGE IN CONGRESS VENUE

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 25.

On Mahatma Gandhi's advice, Babu Rajendra Prasad and the Bihar Congress workers, who are here to-day, finally decided to hold the Congress session in Ramgarh in December, when the Congress Exhibition is also being arranged.

It is officially announced that the Ramgarh Congress will meet in December and the A.I.C.C. will fix the dates next month. The Bihar Congress workers,, Mr. Ramnarain Singh, M.L.A. (Central) Mr. Mathur Prasad, Engineer Mr. Ambikababu, officer in charge of the Ramgarh Congress, are leaving Wardha to-night.—A.P.

DELHI CONGRESS ELECTIONS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25.

In pursuance of the decision of the Congress Working Committee new election for 25 members of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee was held to-day in the Congress office. Lala Shankarlal presided. Mr. Mahavir Tyagi of the United Provinces who was deputed by the Working Committee to conduct the election was present.

Prominent among the new members elected are Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A. (Central), Lala Deshbandhu Gupta, Prof. Indra, Mr. Yudvir Singh, Seth Kedarnath Goenka, Dr. Shaukatullah Ansari, Mr. Onkarnath, Maulana Samiullah and others.

Among the 40 members of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee, 24 members elected to-day belonged to the old Committee.—United Press.

'ELDERS' ATTACK DEFENCE OF INDIA BILL

Plea For Extension Oi Right Of Appeal Over Special Tribunal Decisions

SIMLA, September 25.

THE Council Of State began general discussion of the Defence of India Bill as passed by the Assembly. Discussion had not concluded when the House adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. Williams, Secretary, Defence Co-ordination moving the consideration of the Bill pointed out that Government had done a great deal in the Assembly and in the Select Committee to accommodate the provisions of the Bill to the views expressed by members. Any further amendment in the Council would have to be returned to the Assembly before the Bill became law and it was not impossible that unless the Bill received the final imprimatur of the House here and now, the benefits to be derived from the modifications imposed by the Bill on the existing ordinance might be delayed for some time. Any proposal made in the Council should, therefore, be confined to matters only of the most serious importance.

Pandit Kunzru and Mr. P. N. Sapru strongly attacked the Bill, the Pandit pointing out that if the Government had been responsible to the people "we would have invested it with even larger powers." Both speakers asked for extension of the right of appeal to all cases in which Special Tribunals were not unanimous.

Sir A.P. Patro, Sir Hissamuddin, Mr. Mohammed Hussain, the Maharajkumar of Nashipur, Khan Bahadur Shamsuddin Hyder, Sardar Buta Singh and Raja Chiranjit Singh supported the Bill.

Sir A. P. Patro considered the Bill essential in the interest of India and declared that Nazi propaganda had been rampant in the country in the press, on the platform and even in a university, where the minds of the students were being poisoned against the British Government. He asked the Central Government to take the greatest care in entrusting the Provincial Governments with the powers under the Bill. Provincial Governments, he declared, had shown utter lack of responsibility

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY

Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Commerce Member, replied to criticisms made by members hitherto. Members, he said, had dwelt on the irresponsible character of the Government of India, but, when it was pointed out that the special powers given by the Bill would be exercised by Provincial Governments, they turned round and said both in this and the other House that these responsible Provincial Legislatures were much worse than the irresponsible Central Legislature. That he said was an argument of despair and he did not accept it even if might suit him. Speaking from his experience during the last four months he declared that the Government's irresponsibility made it more attentive to popular opinion. Popular Governments might embark on policies, which backed by majorities behind them they could hope to carry out but an irresponsible Government particularly in India in these times of anxiety, strife and struggle tried to adjust itself to public opinion. But public opinion must declare itself in clear and unambiguous language and not in language that mystified. (Cheers).

UNCONDITIONAL CO-OPERATION

Light On Muslim League Resolution On War

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA: Sept. 25.

Some light was thrown to-day by prominent members of the Muslim League Party in the Council of State on the inner meaning of the War Resolution adopted by the Muslim League Council.

In the course of the debate on the Defence of India Bill Mr. Mahomed Hussain explained the meaning of the League's resolution and said: "The Muslim League had not laid down any condition."

In his opinion all that the resolution did was to express its offer of co-operation with any "condition or provision."

This statement was made by the Muslim League speaker in answer to a query by the Leader of the Opposition, Hon. Mr. Ramsarandas.

STRONG PROTEST

To-day's debate in the Council of State was characterised by a strong protest from non-official benches against the Government's action in bringing the Bill before the Council of State after the Assembly had adjourned "sine die."

"This has sealed the fate of our amendments," declared Mr. P. N. Sapru. As the Bill have to go back to the Assembly, if the Council of State makes any changes, the speech of Government's spokesman, Mr. D. E. C. Williams, practically amounted to "No more changes."

In Mr. Kunzru's opinion this reduced the proceedings to "complete unreality." He strongly pleaded for a more liberal policy of Indianising Commissioned Ranks in the Army and made several interesting suggestions for improving the Bill in order to remove "legitimate fears with regard to the future exercise of powers."

CHARGE AGAINST STUDENTS REFUTED

There was a slight tiff between Sir Patro and Mr. Sapru in the course of the debate to-day. While the former expressed fears about pro-Nazi propaganda among Indian students, the latter asserted from personal knowledge that students were all "anti-Nazi."

GERMAN DR. ON PAROLE

Darling Committee Leaves For Ahmednagar

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

One German Doctor who had been interned here on the outbreak of war has been released on parole. He has opened his business. It is believed that two other doctors will be released.

The Darling Committee which is to examine cases of German internees left for Bombay 'en route' to Ahmednagar to-day. It is understood that it will take three months to complete its investigations and after it has examined the cases of the refugees they would go into the cases of Nazi internees.—United Press.

Ban On Mr. Pramanik In Assam

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

Under the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government have directed that Mr. Sudhindra Kumar Pramanik, son of Mr. Satyakumar of Santipur, Nadia District, Bengal, shall not be in the province of Assam.

Mr. Sudhindra Pramanik, Labour leader, who was recently externed from Assam, was served with a notice by the District Magistrate of 24-Parganas directing him not to enter the Budge-Budge petroleum area and the district of 24 Parganas.—United Press.

Mahatma To Meet Viceroy To-day

Probability Of More Than One Interview At Simla

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Mr. Mahadev Desai and Mr. G. D. Birla arrived here this evening "en route" to Simla. The Party got down at the Nazimuddin station six miles from Delhi to avoid crowds.

After a brief stay in Birla House Mahatmaji entrained at Delhi station where a big crowd cheered him on arrival.

INTERVIEW WITH VICEROY

It is understood that the interview between Gandhiji and the Viceroy takes place to-morrow morning at 11 a.m It is likely that Gandhiji will have two or three interviews with the Viceroy this time.

Gandhiji is likely to stay in Simla for two or three days.—United Press.

SUBHAS PESSIMISTIC

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has issued the following statement with regard to the Gandhi-Linlithgow interview:—

"In view of Mahatma Gandhi's personal views to which he has already given expression in public statements, I confess that I do not feel enthusiastic over the coming interview. Whatever transpires at the interview, we shall not be bound by anything which militates against the constitution and the resolutions of the Indian National Congress"—A.P.

RAJEN BABU'S CALL TO STUDENTS

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 25.

Babu Rajendra Prasad addressed to-day the Ganchakkar Samaj students on the occasion of Ganeshotsava.

He remarked that now-a-days boys looked morose and careworn while they should be playful and jolly, as that ensured longevity and would prepare the ground for national service, which the country needed. "She expects everyone to do his duty towards her and I hope you will discharge your responsibility creditably".—A. P.

C. P. MINISTERIAL AFFAIRS

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 25.

It is understood that the Congress President is issuing a statement to-morrow on the subject of the Central Provinces Ministerial affairs.—A. P.

Preserve Intact Great Legacy Of Untarnished Honour

FIELD MARSHAL BIRDWOOD'S TRIBUTE TO INDIA'S LOYALTY TO KING

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Writing from Deal Castle, Field Marshal Birdwood in a message to Indian troops declares: "Innumerable messages of loyalty and many promises of moral and material support, which have been pouring in from the Princes and the peoples of India in the present emergency must necessarily be a source of pleasure and gratification—though not of surprise—to one, whose intimate personal association with India and the Indian Army began well over half a century ago.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN ARMY

It was in 1885 that I followed my father and my father's father into the Indian Service and my experiences in the ensuing period of some 54 years enable me to speak as I do with all sincerity and admiration of the wonderful qualities of the Indian soldier, of every class and creed, both in peace and war. His fine traditions, his discipline and efficiency, his exemplary bravery in action are known throughout the world, which has not forgotten and will never forget the magnificent gallantry and fortitude displayed by Indian troops in a hundred fierce engagements from the major battles of the Great War to such far off and yet imperishably memorable incidents as the defence of Saraghari or the withdrawal from Maizar in 1897. I have always been profoundly proud and happy to command such splendid troops and it gives me the greatest satisfaction to know that now as ever faithful to their salt the soldiers of India once again are prepared to fight shoulder to shoulder with us in the cause of justice and security.

KING'S INTEREST

"There is another matter of which I can speak with first-hand knowledge, namely the very real interest and admiration evinced by His Majesty the King Emperor with regard to his Indian Army. As "Goldstick" it is my high privilege to be a member of His Majesty's household and to be in attendance on him from time to time and I will never cease to be impressed by the way His Majesty, following closely in the footsteps of his illustrious father, gives constant proof of his knowledge, sympathy, and grasp of detail in matters relating to the Indian soldier. The King Emperor shows remarkable familiarity with the records and achievements or his Indian regiments and corps and His Majesty has often expressed to me something of the pride and affection in which he holds the brave and loyal men who serve in them.

APPEAL TO SOLDIERS

"To my many life-long friends among the officers and men of the Indian Army I send my warmest greeting and heart-felt good wishes, while to their sons and successors, now serving in the ranks of those units which I have known so well, I would add the simple exhortation that they should ever strive to safeguard and preserve intact the great legacy of untarnished honour that has been handed down to them."—Reuter.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A.I.C.C.

No Visitors To Be Allowed: Free Lodging & Boarding For Members

WARDHA: (By Mail).

The A.I.C.C. Reception Committee, Wardha, writes:—

As announced by the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress the A.I.C.C. meeting will be held at Wardha on 7th, 8th and 9th October, and this meeting will be strictly a business meeting.

NO VISITORS

No visitors will, therefore, be allowed.

A.I.C.C. members will be the guests of the Reception Committee formed by the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee.

Accommodation being limited the A.I.C.C. members are requested kindly not to bring with them any visitors.

FREE BOARDING AND LODGING

Boarding and lodging will be free except tea and refreshment for which a decent restaurant will be opened where tea and other articles will be served at scheduled rates.

Conveyance charge from and to the station will have to be borne by the members.

The people from Wardha Tahsil and Nagpur Province are requested not to collect themselves in crowds at the time of the meeting and embarrass the management.

Considering the graveness of the situation, it is hoped all will cooperate in the smooth working of the meeting.

Maginots And Siegfrieds In Congress

(By RAMMANOHAR LOHIA)

Sri Subhas Chandra Bose has announced an Anti-Imperialist Conference to be held at Nagpur on the two days immediately preceding the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Wardha. It is difficult to conceive of a closer nearness of dates, places and functions between any two meetings. Is it a master stroke or risky childishness?

The Left Consolidation Committee will organise the anti-Imperialist Conference. It is no use repeating here the arguments which made some of us dissociate ourselves from the Left Consolidation. I will only say that events have justified us and the danger of the Left Consolidation Committee attempting to usurp the functions of the Indian National Congress has not yet abated. That, however, is eminently a concern of the Left Consolidation. I may only legitimately enquire if the Anti-Imperialist Conference is being held with the consent and approval of the different parties of the Left Consolidation. Or, the usual bamboozling tactics have been adopted in the hope that when the deed is done, sanction will surely be obtainable.

★

Let us examine the Anti-Imperialist Conference on its merits. The first argument in its favour is that which is usually advanced for pressure-groups. The decisions of Nagpur and the demonstration of public support behind them might conceivably influence the deliberations at Wardha. Even in normal times action based on this argument is like a double-edged sword; in times such as to-day it has the unfortunate single edge. Wardha will only be irritated by Nagpur and, in place of the fluidity of common endeavour, we will have a hardening. Let us meet in the All-India Congress Committee without Maginots and Siegfrieds separating us.

★

The second point in favour of the conference may be presumed to be its effect on the temper of the people. The Conference is likely to give its participants an added sense of strength. The power born out of the sense of unity, unity of such forces as are likely to attend the Conference, will be theirs. This power may have some effect on the temper of the people. I concede this point in favour of the Conference. But I may ask, at what cost?

I may be permitted to use illustrations. At an anti-war meeting held at Nagpur while the Working Committee was meeting at Wardha, a provincial organiser of the Forward Bloc was particularly eloquent over the attitude of Mahatma Gandhi, which he had completely failed to understand, and attempted to name people he thought were traitors to the country's cause. Even an indolent and otherwise friendly audience rebelled. Another provincial organiser of the Bloc has a day or two ago written something of little dignity, less taste and no capacity at all of doing good. Such people and their ideas may not have exclusive control over the proposed Conference but they will have their fair share. They are irrepressible whenever an opportunity is available. Must we give them this opportunity?

Whatever little radicalisation of a section of the people may be achieved at this Conference will be at the terrible expense of reducing the total effectiveness of the people. Genuine radicalisation is not born out of the disease of mind which reveals in sectarian exploits, utter disregard of realities and brave fatalism. The future does not take care of those who do not take care of the present.

★

The present belongs very much to the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress and rightly so. The Working Committee is the central point of an instrument that has sought to weld into unity a people of immense numbers and diverse languages and taste. The Congress is to-day engaged in completing the task of building out of the Indian people the Indian State, a task of such dimensions as have no parallel in recorded history. Words of disrespect to the Congress or its central authority are useful neither in the present nor in the future. They are not useful in the present as they cannot influence the majority of the Indian people: for the Working Committee can yet master the impulses of the people much more effectively than any other group can. They are not useful for the future; for, whatever happens, the Working Committee will not have lost all its influence and prestige at the end of the present crisis. At its worst, the end of the war will produce a situation in which no single central authority of the people exists.

This is not to say that I can in no event think of action which is different from that ordered by the Working Committee. There are occasions when some of us contemplate with dread that such an action might be necessary. And we will undertake that action, earnestly clinging to the idea that it is a difference in judgment and not in desire. We will devoutly hope that the conditions which brought about the difference in judgment will soon vanish. Our prayer will be that the central point of this fascinating instrument, the Indian National Congress may be further refined at our expense.

Such action cannot be the outcome of a Conference like the one proposed. The proposed Conference is bad in practice, as we have already seen, and it is bad in theory. To this conference are invited all anti-imperialist organisations and individuals. Even the wildest flight of my imagination fails to see how the organisers of the Conference propose to conquer the limitation of space; how will they crowd together all anti-imperialist individuals in India in a single place. Do they think that anti-imperialist individuals number in tens and hundreds or even in thousands? And fancy having a conference of all anti-imperialist organisations without the Congress in it; one might as well have a public meeting without the public. I hope that Shri Subhas Chandra Bose will find it possible to cancel his Conference.

Students' Council To Consider War Situation

BOMBAY, Sunday.

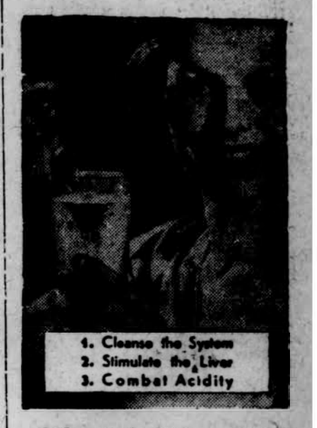
A decision to hold a joint meeting of members of the all-India Students' Council and those of the executive committees of the provincial Students' Federation at Nagpur on October 6 next to consider the War situation, was taken by the Working Committee of the all-India Students' Federation which met in Bombay recently.

It was also decided to observe October 4 as the "All-India National Struggle Day".

The Working Committee of the Federation will meet next at Nagpur on October 6.—United Press.

MUTT AND JEFF—Now Bring On the Carrie Nations and All the Other Nations By BUD FISHER

THE TROUBLE WITH YOU, MUTT, IS THAT YOU'RE AFRAID OF YOUR WIFE AND SHE KNOWS IT!
WOMAN, I'VE COME HERE TO DEMAND MY RIGHTS AND RESPECT AS A FATHER AND HUSBAND!
YOU'RE NOT DICTATING TO ME ANY LONGER! ALL THESE YEARS I'VE BEEN TAKING YOUR ABUSE! ALL THESE YEARS I'VE BEEN TAKING YOUR BEATINGS!
-BUT FROM NOW ON, IT'S GONNA BE DIFFERENT!
8-17



with Sal Hepatica

The Laxative Salines in Sal Hepatica cleanse the intestinal tract and keep the whole system sweet and clean.

The Spa Minerals in Sal Hepatica stimulate the liver, gall bladder and kidneys, banish headaches, biliousness, digestive upsets, and rheumatic conditions.

The Balanced Alkalines in Sal Hepatica correct excess acids in the blood by maintaining the alkaline reserve of the body so essential for perfect fitness.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS for conditions arising from disorders such as Constipation, Biliousness and Headaches, Liverishness and Digestive Upsets, Irregular Kidney Action, Sleeplessness, Overweight, Colds, Rheumatism and Gout.

From all Chemists and Stores.

Wake up and drink

Sal Hepatica

the TONIC SPA LAXATIVE that checks BLOOD ACIDITY

MULLER & PHIPPS (INDIA) LTD. POST BOX 713, - - - - BOMBAY.

WAR AND RISE IN PRICES

Agriculturists Must Reap Full Fruit

A dividend of 4 per cent. was declared to shareholders and a donation of sR. 5,000 was voted to Sir Lallubhai Samaldas Memorial Fund at the annual meeting of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank held on Monday afternoon at the Bank's premises.

Mr. R. G. Saraiya chairman of the Bank presided.

Mr. R. G. Saraiya, Prof V. G. Kale, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Rao Bahadur R. V. Vandrekar, Messrs. B. C. V. Mehta, Gordhandas G. Morarji, and V. L. Mehta were elected as Directors on behalf of the individual shareholders.

Messrs. S. N. Jamdar, K. M. Thakore, V. S. Basawanal, Rao Saheb V. C. Jadhav, Messrs. D. V. Potdar, K. V. Vichare, D. J. Zunjarrao and S. T. More were elected as directors through the various mofussil branches of the Bank.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav proposing a resolution which referred to the donation of Rs. 5,000 to Late Sir Lallubhai Samaldas Memorial recalled the services rendered by Sir Lallubhai to the Co-operative movement in the Presidency. It was but proper that the Bank which owed so much to him should lead in contributing for raising a suitable memorial from the sum raised for the Memorial, half was to be allotted in constructing co-operative halls in talukas, which would be centres of the Co-operative Movement in the areas.

It was also to be utilised in regard to a training centre for the Movement in the Suburban District. Attempts to get suitable Government grants were to be made. Mr. Gokuldas Morarji seconded the resolution which was passed.

A NOTE OF WARNING

Mr. Saraiya in the course of his speech said:—

There has been a rise in the Bank of England rate from 2 to 4 per cent and a steep decline in both rupee and sterling securities. Although the Reserve Bank of India have so far not raised their re-discount rates, signs are clear that the period of low interest rates will soon be a thing of the past and the Reserve Bank may be forced to raise their re-discount rate in the next busy season. As this Bank is primarily a farmers' Bank and as the agriculturist's interest is almost always a borrower's interest, I must sound a note of warning here to the effect that the co-operative movement must be prepared to meet a period of rising interest rates, and the Government of Bombay would be well-advised to take such a period into account in the agrarian legislation now before them.

Simultaneosly with the fall in securities, there has been a rise in commodity prices, particularly in commodities like cotton and oil-seeds which have an international market. It is yet too early to say whether this advance in commodities is permanent. The testing period of the prices will come when the marketing of India's staple crops assumes larger proportions, next season. But if, as a result of world factors, commodity prices do rise, I must strongly urge that the full benefit of such a rise is allowed to be passed on to the agriculturist-producer in India, and that no hindrance is placed in the way of the same by speculation, deflation, exchange manipulation or undue Government regulation. Ever since 1931, the bulk of India's raw produce has been sold at under the cost of production—witness, the piling up of co-operative overdues, the increase in the number of societies in liquidation, the plight of the Co-operative Banks in Berar and Bihar;—it is said that wheat was selling at a record low level for centuries; — the American Government have had to spend billions of dollars to prevent the price of cotton in America from falling to a level which would have meant virtual bankruptcy to the whole farming community. Provincial Governments all over India have had to come forward with a large number of legislative measures for the protection or relief of the farmers. But it must be admitted that no legislative measures can transform the deficit economy of the farmer into a surplus or even a balanced economy, so well as a rise in prices. If the pendulum is now swinging the other way, and if the prices of commodities produced in India do rise, it is the duty of the co-operative movement and of the authorities in India to see that no undue checks are placed on such a rise.

WANTED A FREE MARKET

All I recommend is free unchecked marketing of our crops at the full prices justified by world conditions. Farmers and producers should not be encouraged to hold up their supplies for higher prices, which may or may not be realised.

Turning now to the report and accounts of the Bank, you will find a number of important details about the record of its work during the year. The growth in its resources from Rs. 2.24 crores to Rs. 2.34 crores is welcome and so is the reduction in the aggregate amount of loans outstanding from Rs. 98 lakhs to Rs. 90 lakhs.

You will observe that the Board's proposal for appropriation of the profits differ from those of the previous year. There are two main reasons why the Board have recommended a dividend of 4 per cent instead of 5 per cent as in the previous year. The first is the change that the Bank's holdings in securities has undergone during the year. The Directors have thought it prudent to convert the premium securities into discount securities as with the approach of the dates of the maturity of the former securities, the premium at which they were originally purchased was bound to disappear.

The second factor responsible for the adoption of a lower dividend basis is the need for reviewing the position in respect of bad and doubtful debts.

In making these estimates, the Board have not taken directly into account the probable influence of the debt relief legislation now under consideration by the Provincial Legislature. The Government of Bombay will deserve the gratitude of all interested in rural welfare, if the bold and comprehensive legislation they propose to enact is such as to lead to an improvement of the rural standard of life.

PROBLEM OF AGRICULTURAL DEBT.

The problem of debt cannot be solved merely by legislative enactments. The Government of Bombay seem fully to appreciate that efforts in this direction must necessarily be accompanied by the adoption of various other measures for the conversion of our agricultural industry from a state of deficit to that of a balanced if not a surplus economy. The creation of a Rural Development Department is thus a step in the right direction, and I hope it will lead to vigorous and all-round action to increase the income from the land and to supplement such income by savings through the organization of marketing and earnings from the introduction of subsidiary industries.

The reference to the organization of marketing brings me to the thesis propounded by the Reserve Bank of India that the duty of co-operative central financing agencies does not end with the lending of money. In their own interest, co-operative banks should take in hand the work of organizing marketing and the supply of requisites and should aid in schemes for the improvement of agriculture and the development of local industries. You will agree that it is proper that we look ahead and plan for the future, and it is from this point of view that I propose to carry on negotiations with the Reserve Bank of India, so that a link can be forged, through co-operative agency, between the agriculturist borrowers at the bottom and the central bank for our country at the apex.

Before concluding, I deem it my duty to refer to my predecessor in office, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, who was connected with the Bank for well-nigh 25 years.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav moved a vote of thanks to the chair and the meeting thereafter dispersed.

IS IT ABSOLUTE GIFT OR TRUST?

(Continued from Page 12).

was only an indication of the testator's wishes, which was a strong argument for upholding the bequest as an absolute gift.

Counsel said that, if the directions did not amount to a trust, then they were of no avail and they could not cut down the absolute character of the gift. Counsel cited the ruling of Lord Davy in 1902, Appeal Cases, 14, who held that, if a trust engrafted on an absolute gift failed, then the absolute gift prevailed.

Counsel then dealt with the second part of his case.

If the Court held that Clause 5 did not create an absolute gift, he submitted that it created a valid charitable trust.

Counsel then discussed the meaning of the word "charity" as covering even objects of general public utility.

Further hearing was adjourned to Tuesday.

Move For Grant To Gliding Institute

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

The Calcutta University has agreed to consider the request of Pandit A. K. Malaviya for making a suitable grant to the All-India Gliding Institute.

It may be remembered that the object of the Institute is to make Indian youths air-minded and train them in gliding.

In making the request Pandit Malaviya says that youngmen sent by the Calcutta University will get training there free.—United Press.

Govt. Experts & National Planning

"Difficult To Spare Services" To Committee Or Sub-Committees

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 25.

The "United Press" reliably understands that the Government of India have communicated to the Chairman of the National Planning Committee that Government will find it difficult to spare the services of Government Experts for the Committee.

They have, however, no objection on principle to making available to the sub-committees or the Planning Committee itself any relevant information that may be sought by them.

The Planning Committee should address their specific enquiries to Government first and Government will arrange to secure the necessary information from its officers. No individual officer will be allowed to communicate to the Planning Committee direct.—United Press.

DECCAN STATES' PEOPLES TO CONFER

Subhas Bose Selected As President

POONA, Sept. 22.

The people's movement in the states of Deccan not being strongly organised the states authorites have adopted a policy of ruthless repression.

It is therefore decided that a conference of the Deccan States' People's Congress be held in the month of October under the presidentship of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, so as to chalk out a concrete programme for developing the people's movement.

The Conference will specially deal with the problems facing the people of Ramdurg and Kolhapur.

It is proposed that a Conference of Maharashtra Kisans be also held at the same time and Swami Sahajanand Saraswati be requested to preside.

"BEEDI" WORKERS ON STRIKE

MADRAS, Sept. 25.

A Bellary message says about 770 workers of two prominent "Beedi" factories of Bellary have gone on strike.—A. P.

Jaiprakash For Madras

MADRAS, Sept. 25.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, General Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party, is arriving in Madras on October 1, from Bombay to discuss with the Executive of the Tamilnadu Congress Socialist Party the present political situation.—A. P.

A. R. P. In Madras

MADRAS, Sept. 25.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Madras Corporation, the authorities have ordered the covering of electric lights in streets and thoroughfares with metalic discs.—A. P.

Sardar Patel For Bombay

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 25.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel left for Bombay by this evening's mail. He was seen off by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and the Hon. Mr. Shukla and the Hon. Mr. Mishra.—A. P.

Dismissal Of B. B. & C. I. Railway Worker Resented

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD: Sept. 22.

The dismissal of Com. Shiv Bisal, Cabinman, Vishwamitri, a well-known leader of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Workers and Secretary of the B B. & C. I. Railway Mens' Union has caused great resentment among the Railway workers here. A largely attended meeting of Railway workers was held on Sept. 20 near Sarangpur Durwaja, opposite Union Office under the presidentship of Com. Nadkarni, pleader. The following resolution was passed:—

"Com. Shiv Bisal has been telegraphically dismissed by D. T. S. Ahmedabad. No reasons are stated for dismissal, no charge made and no investigation was made by any committee. This means an attack on the stability of service of Railway servants. This meeting therefore condemns this action of the Railway authorities."

The meeting was addressed by Coms. Nadkarni, Potkar, G. M. Khan and Maganbhai Patel.

FIELD AND FACTORIES

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE–I

Mixed Farming Advocated For India

"Agriculture" very correctly observes the Businessmen's Commission (America), and this is quite appropriate to Indian conditions "is not merely a way of making money by raising crops; it is not merely an industry or a business. It is essentially a public function or service performed by private individuals for the care and use of the land in national interest and farmers, in the course of their pursuit of a living and a private profit are the custodians of the basis of the national life. Agriculture is therefore affected with a clear and unquestionable public interest and its status is a matter of national concern calling for deliberate and far sighted national policies not only to conserve the natural and human resources involved in it but to provide for the national security promote a well rounded prosperity and secure social and political ability."

PRIMITIVE STATE.

As in other parts of India agricultural operations in the United Provinces are in a primitive state, and this is one of the prime reasons for the extreme poverty of the people. The whole process of cultivation requires to be re-organised. Small patches of land belonging to different individuals that lies diversified should be consolidated into bigger units. There should be greater facilities for irrigation, and a much more and liberal use of artificial manure and fertilizers. Cultivators should be encouraged to go in for modern appliances, tools and machinery The achievements of the American farmer should in this connection be an eye opener to our cultivators. Each farmer now works there with the power of five men, the farm has become a factory. four-fifths of the work is done by the machinery which explains how America produces one fifth of the wheat of the world, one half of the cotton, and three-fourths of the corn, although they are only 6 per cent. of the human race. The time needed to handle an acre of wheat has been reduced from 61 hours to 3 by the use of machinery, hay takes four in the place of 21, oats 7 instead of 66, potatoes 38 in the place of 109.

COLLECTIVE FARMING.

It may not be possible for individual unorganized farmers to have all these things, but if they are to co-operate, pool together their resources, all these can easily be arranged. "Collective Farming" in the Soviet Union has brought about wonderful results in that country though essentially a state of affair, the success of the experiment was mainly due to the joint efforts of the people. A decade ago farming in Russia was in as backward a state as it is in India to-day. But the Five Year Plan revolutionized Soviet Agriculture. "Planned Economy and Collectivization of farms are the two outstanding features of Soviet Agriculture. The wooden plough has given place to the harvester and the combine. The average size of a modern Russian farm is 2,500 acres, nearly 20 times that of an ordinary English holding. Property of such a size lends itself admirably to mechanization and the adoption of scientific methods."

The collectivization has helped and helps the people in other directions as well. It assures an improved tillage of the land. It replaces the old agricultural habits and traditions of the peasantry with modern and advanced methods. It trains the peasant in the use of machine—there are more than three million trained tractor operators in Russia today. It keeps the peasantry organised in effective units and gives them an understanding and experience of large scale organization—in short collectivization gives the country an organic unity and strength which few other countries possess."

JOINT FARMING.

The Soviet Plan is good in so far as it goes but we do not advocate a blind following of the Soviet or everything that is of the Soviets. What we would suggest as the best suited to India, and congenial to our customs and culture, is that of joint and mixed farming conducted under the agies of the Panchayat system, which in a way compares favourably with the collectivization process. The Government of the United Provinces have already taken up this question in hand and a machinery is soon to be set up for rehabilitating the dead and dying punchs in the country-side.

People borrow money, purchase seeds and manure, plough and produce the crops investing their all in their fields. But just before the harvest, an angry stroke of nature frowns at them, and lo! the whole thing is foiled. The havoc caused by pests and plant diseases is also considerable. Mr. Afzal Hussain observed at the International Agricultural Conference: "There are no less than 2,500,000 species of insects and the loss caused by them annually comes to Rs. 200 crores. According to him one sect alone causes a loss of Re. 1,50,000,000 to the hide industry, and the sugar cane pests cause a loss of Rs. 300,000,000. It is a truism that insects have been responsible for more destruction of property and loss of life than caused by all wars, floods, earthquakes, fires and famines in human history and the loss caused by them are on the increase."

Here is the necessity to have some sort of Insurance—some kind of insurance against loss and risks, incidental to rural life and environment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NEED OF A. R. P. WARDENS

Women Should Get Trained

The need for equipping at least a few women as well as men as air-raid wardens in each area of the Bombay City was pointed out by the A.R.P. Officer to a gathering of ladies who assembled at the B.E.S.T. Hall on Monday evening.

He said that it was being stated in certain quarters that Bombay was too far away from the warzone to be bombed. He would only say that it was possible for a modern raider to come to Bombay as well as to return to its base in a single flight.

Besides it was possible for a Naval Bomber like the "Emden" to shell any city situated on the sea-front These facts made it incumbent on the part of all to get acquainted with Air Raid, precautions. They should not be under the impression that the A.R.P. would take care of them in case of an air-raid in the same manner as the police would take care of them during a riot. While panic would spread every where the bomb could affect only a single locality.

There was the need for co-operation from the public as well as for cultivating qualities of pluck and personality. It was essential that the A.R.P. Sub-Control Stations in each area should get proper information as to the kind of damage in the affected place and the nature of the bomb that lands.

In pursuance of carrying out the above functions, it was essential that an amount of general knowledge be spread as well as that every locality should have a few trained persons. Especially women, who stay at home should be able to take care of themselves. Of course a trained staff would be in readiness to meet any emergency.

The lecturer also dealt with some elementary precautions to be taken in case of an air-raid.

ARMED DACOITS FIRE ON VILLAGERS

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD: Sept. 25.

A serious clash occurred between armed dacoits and villagers in Davnagarpura village, near Ahmedabad, resulting in injuries to ten Patidars.

It is also reported that the dacoits raided the village last night and opened fire to terrify the people and looted about ten houses and escaped with much booty.

Girasias And Bhayats To Help Br. Govt.

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT: Sept. 25.

Leaders of the Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat Girasia Association met yesterday here and after discussing the present situation in Europe resolved to help the British Government by way of recruiting.

The Resident was finally intimated that the Association would furnish recruits from Girasias and Bhayats as many as required by the Government.

Hindu Sabha Chief At Hubli

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI: Sept. 25.

Mr. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, visited Hubli yesterday and addressed a public meeting in the evening under the auspices of the local branch of the Hindu Sabha in the Belgaumwala Factory premises.

Addressing the gathering in Hindi, he appealed for unity among all sections of Hindus.

At night Mr. Savarkar returned to Dharvar to resume his tour.

UMCKALOABO

The remedy for

TUBERCULOSIS

4 oz. 7 days treatment Rs 7/-
8 oz. 15 days treatment Rs 12/-
16 oz. 30 days treatment Rs 22/-

The Public are Requested to Report any Cases of Profiteering to:-

C. MORRIS & SON

6, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road,

BOMBAY.

Sole Stockists:

MAHASUKHLAL CHIMANLAL & CO.

Mangaldas Road,

BOMBAY.

LALIMLI

PURE WOOL

KNITTING YARNS

MANUFACTURED IN VARIOUS QUALITIES AND INNUMERABLE ATTRACTIVE SHADES

For samples of Wools and a knitted garment leaflet write to Dept. No. 33.

The CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS

ESTD. 1876.

CAWNPORE.U.P.

Selling Representatives:—Messrs. KAPUR CHAND & BROS., 329-31, Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Swadeshi Market, BOMBAY.
Messrs DAHYABHAI VANMALIDAS LAVSI, outside Panchkuva Gate, AHMEDABAD.

Stockists:—
1. BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Cruickshank Road Bombay.
2. THE CAWNPORE MILLS DEPOT, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

MADRAS GOVT.'S ECONOMY "DRIVE".

MADRAS, Sept. 24.

The Madras Government, it is learnt, have decided to effect drastic retrenchment in their expenditure as a measure of war economy. Several hydro-electric and irrigation and building schemes will be held up as materials have to be imported from the belligerent countries.

The Papanasam Hydro-Electric scheme, for example, will not be pushed through as orders for materials have been placed with some firms in Poland.

It is ascertained that no order placed with any of the German firms as their quotations were higher than those of any other European country.—United Press.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

N. Y. Cotton One Point Up

BROACH EASES UNDER FEARS OF BIGGER AMERICAN CROP

Realising In Local Silver

BOMBAY: September 25.

The New York Cotton Market was slightly active with steady undertone. Operations were of a cautious nature. The tendency improved under the influence of good local orders and trade support.

Broach was considerably depressed under the selling pressure. It is expected that American crop would be bigger.

London Stock Exchange was quiet, but steady with small activity in Gilt-edgeds. Silver and Gold remained unchanged.

Bombay Silver Market was easy as week-end London cables were less encouraging.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, Sept. 25.

Previous closing	9.01
To-day's opening	9.01
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	9.02
Difference	+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939.

Liverpool, Sept. 25.

Previous closing	5.94
To-day's opening	5.92
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	5.87
Difference	—.07

Broach A/M Expectation ..... Rs. 201

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 25.

The New York cotton was moderately active and operators were very cautious. The undertone was steady with good buying orders.

The trading in October began at 9.01 i.e. unchanged from the last closing. Prices steadied on scattered trade support while subsequently the market developed better tendency on increased local and trade support.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Locally, Broach April/May after opening at Rs. 202/12 advanced to Rs. 203/8 but thereafter dropped to Rs. 200 on the expectation of bigger American crop. The market finally closed at Rs. 200/12.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 25.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (9.04/9.03) 9.01/9.01
December (8.78/8.77) 8.72/8.72
January (8.60/8.59) 8.53/8.53

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, Sept. 25.

American October (5.93) 5.91
American December (5.80) 5.77
Giza October (7.53) 7.51
Giza December (7.50) 7.51

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Sept. 25.

RUBBER

Spot (9 5/8 paid and value) 9 5/8 value

Forward October December (9 5/4 paid and sellers) 9 3/4 paid and sellers

METALS

Tin (£227 3/4 buyers £228 sellers. Easier) £228 1/4 buyers £228 3/4 sellers. Quiet.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Sept. 25.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Cotton Sind Jan.	18	14	9
Punjab Jan.	15	13	0
Desi American Jan.	22	2	9
Tone:—Quiet.			
Wheat Sept.	25	15	0
November	26	10	0
January	27	7	0
July	26	13	9
Tone:—Quiet.			
Gram September	32	8	9
November	33	4	3
January	33	11	6
July	29	9	0
Toria September	38	13	0
November	39	3	0
February	39	0	0
Cottonseed September	26	12	0
January	21	0	0

PEPPER AND GINGER MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 25.

(From The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association Ltd.)

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	96	0	0
Pepper ready Calicut per candy	95	0	0
Pepper Bhadarva Sud 15th per candy	94	0	0
Pepper Asho Sud 15th per candy	96	0	0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy	100	0	0
Pepper ready Lampong in Bond per cwt.	15	0	0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt.	15	0	0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt.	18	0	0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt	19	0	0

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 25.

Previous closing	4.00
To-day's opening	3.99 7/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 25.

Previous closing	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's opening	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's closing	4.02 to 4.04

T. T LONDON ON PARIS

London, Sept. 25.

Previous closing	176 to 177
To-day's opening	176 to 177
To-day's closing	176 to 177

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 25.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 to 4.04 which is officially fixed rate.

Franc was officially fixed at 176 to 177.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32 sellers) 1-5 31/32 sellers

Paris on Bombay (13.18 1/2) 13.18 1/2
New York on Bombay (30.25) 30.30
London on Milan (77.75) 78.00
London on Shanghai (0-4 3/16 nominal) 0-4 3/8
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers) 1-1 31/32 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3 5/8 to 3 3/4 per cent) 3 5/8 to 3 3/4 per cent
4 months (4 per cent) 4 per cent
6 months (5 per cent) 5 per cent

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold £8-8-0) £8-8-0
Silver 23 1/2d.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London, Sept. 25.

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 25.

Spot	(23 1/2d) 24 1/2d nil
Forward	(23 1/2d) 23 1/2d nil

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 25.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay Sept. 25.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat January	3	14	6
Wheat May	3	15	6
Linseed May	6	5	9
Groundnuts February	57	8	0
Castorseeds September	38	12	0
Castorseeds May	41	0	0
Cottonseeds September	34	8	0
Cottonseeds January	24	9	6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay Sept. 25.

	Rs.	a.	p.
SILVER			
Silver ready	60	14	0
Silver Bhadrapad	61	0	0
Silver Asho	61	5	0
GOLD			
Gold ready	41	1	0
Gold Bhadrapad	41	2	0
Gold Asho	41	2	0
Sovereign	27	0	0

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes Steady: Speculatives Unchanged

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

Jutes ruled steady after the week-end but at lower levels and only moderate business was put through. Coals displayed no special feature. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous, speculative issues kept more or less unchanged at their former levels. Other industrials did not show much importance. Government securities opened steady but closed weaker.

On account of proposed closure of traffic owing to A.R.P demonstration, the market will remain closed from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Thursday, September 28. There will be no delivery on that day.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three per cent loan 1951/54 86/6; 3 per cent Government paper 70/2; 3 1/2 per cent Government paper 82/12; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 92/8; four per cent loan 1960/70 94/8; four and half per cent loan 1955/60 101/2 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 104/10.

Banks:—Imperial conty 324; Reserve 97.

Cotton:—Dunbar 171; New Victoria ord 1/4 pref 3/12.

Coals:—Bengal 355; Dhemo Main 13; Equitable 36/13; Hurriladih 13; Jainty Central 2/3; New Manbhoom 33/8; New Tetturya 2/1 small lot.

Jutes:—Albion 230; Hukumchand 4/6; pref 48/8; Kamarhatty 555; Kanknarrah 434 small lot; Kinnison 621; Lansdowne 174 small lot; National 25/14; Nellimarla 13/4; Nuddea 52/10; Orient 223; Reliance 67/8; Union 412/8 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 6/4; Consolidated tin old 5/12; Indian copper 2/8; Dalmia cement ord 10/10; Defd 3 small lot; pref 80 small odd lot; Bengal telephone 16/14; Burn and Co., 336; Britannia building and iron 8/9; Indian iron and steel 33/1; Indian steel and wire products ord 48/10; defd 36/8; Conty 4/14; Kumardhubi eng ord 4/7; steel corpn ord 17/8; pref 86/8; British Ceylon corpn 6/12; B. I. corpn ord 3/11; pref 140; British Burma petroleum 4/15; Titaghur paper pref ord 32/4; A ord 16; Midnapore Zemindary 67 small lot; Carew and Co., 12/4; Cawnpore pref 145.

Teas.—Roopacherra 6; Tezpore 5/14; Debenture:—Five per cent 1935/50 Great Eastern Hotel 71/2.—A. P.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 25.

INDIAN LOANS

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92) £92
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£79 1/4) £79 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£104) £104
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£105) £105
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-63 (£100) £100
5 per cent 1942-47 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2
4 per cent (£94) £94

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£96) £96

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£62 1/4) £62 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£87 1/2) £87 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£100 3/4) £100 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£102 1/2) £100 1/2 Ex Div.
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£88 1/2) £88 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£102) £102

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (9-1 1/2) 9-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (45-0) 45-0
Hydro Electric (dol 2 3/4) dol 2 3/4
Elec Music Industry (7-9) 7-9
Princhin Johnson (18-1 1/2) 15-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (26-10 1/2) 26-4 1/2
Woolworth New Ordinary (52-6) 51-3
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£15) £15 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (23-9) 23-9
Unilever Ordinary (28-9) 28-9
Ford Motors (15-7 1/2) 14-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£44 1/4) £44 1/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (82-6) 80-0
Carreas 'A' (£5 1/4) £5 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (106-10 1/2) 101-3
P and O Def (20-3) 20-0
Distillers (85-6) 85-0
Bredfords Dye (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2
British Celanese (4-4 1/2) 4-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (24-4 1/2) 23-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (26-6) 25-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-7 1/2) 3-7 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (14-10 1/2) 14-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 52 1/2) dol 51 1/2
Indian Iron (45-0) 45-0

TEA SHARES

Assam (14-0) 14-0
Donaro Tea (26-3) 26-3
Empire of India (18-9) 18-9

JUTES

Barnagore (£12) £12

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-6) 25-6
Gule Kelampong (17-0) 17-0
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (26-10 1/2) 26-10 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (28-9) 28-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-0) 9-0
Rio Tintos (£11 3/4) £12
East Rand Proprietors (45) 45-0
Rand Mines (£8 1/2) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown (£14 1/2) £14 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (63-9) 63-9
Trinidad Leaseholds (96-3) 93-0
Sub Nigel (£9 1/4) £9 1/3
Spring Mines Split Shares (23-1 1/2) 22-6
Union Corporation (£6 3/16) £6 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (25-0) 24-4 1/2
Anglo Persian (65-7 1/2) 65-0
Burma Oil (69-1 1/2) 66-3
Mexican Eagle (5-0) 4-7 1/2
Shell Transport (90) 84-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£39 1/4) £33

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£24 3/4) £25 1/4
London Midland Ordinary (£11 1/2) £11 3/4
London North Eastern Def. (£2 3/8) £2 3/8
London Southern Def (£9 1/2) £9 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£108) £107
London Transport 'C' (£66 1/2) £66 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 25.

The following are the opening quotations:—

General Motors (dol 53 7/8) dol 54 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 7/8) dol 33 7/8
U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 77 7/8) dol 78 1/2
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

Poona Weather Summary

POONA, Sept. 25.

The monsoon has been active in Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Malabar. Thunder showers have been fairly widespread in Mysore, and local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, east United Provinces, south-east Madras and Madras Deccan, while scattered thundershowers are reported from east Central Provinces, and south Hyderabad.

The amounts of the rainfall are:—Hazaribagh, Patna, Cochin, three inches; Port Blair, Cherrapunji two; Dibrugarh one and half; Tezpur, Shillong Daltonganj, Darbhanga one; Anatapur three quarters; Benares, Trichinopoly Bellary half; Kanker quarter.—A.P.

SIGMUND FREUD

(Continued from Page 6)

the work of the various workers in the field of psychological research, is a permanent and living monument to the greatness and memory of this psychologist. For decades his disciples (if such a term were permissible) tested the ideas he gave to the world and built a superstructure, through individual contribution of psychoanalysis as we have come to-day to accept it.

* * * *

When Freud first published his theories—theories that he subsequently elaborated and even corrected whenever necessary in the light of later experience—this young Viennese physician, who had sat at the feet of the great Charcot and had specialized, after taking his medical degree, in the treatment of neurological cases, received from the savants of psychology ridicule instead of acknowledgment, if not measure of downright hostility—a hostility which his analytical theories so satisfactorily explain. His experience was not very different from that recorded by Bendetto Croce in the domain of metaphysics (he tells us how after completion of his studies of Hegelism in the Italian universities when he went to Germany he found amongst the reputed savants of philosophy an ignorance that profoundly shocked him).

* * * *

But Freud carried on his work and succeeded by degrees in dissipating the attitude that his better-established and bigoted colleagues took up in not admitting the claims of his theories even after he furnished the most conclusive proofs of their soundness, Psychoanalysis essentially represents a searching for truth which, according to the Freudian viewpoint, is supreme. It is an instrument of knowledge in its most comprehensive meaning and should lend itself with the greatest facility in understanding and interpreting the working of the human mind and behaviour.

The popular ideas of psychoanalysis, the vulgarization to which the term and the name of this great man have been subjected, are, perhaps, inevitable although many of his disciples in different foreign countries have done a great deal to spread the real ideas and their implications on a scientific basis in order to combat misunderstanding.

* * * *

Many of his disciples and colleagues broke away from him and deviated from the strict line of his theories as he had established them. He himself, in analyzing the claims of Jung in one of his works, refers to the remark (which I am quoting from memory) 'Do you expect me to stand in your shadow all my life?' To be fair to Freud, he never wanted anyone to stand either in his shadow or the shadow of his school which has slowly built itself, evolved out of the implication and nature of his work. Time has generally dealt gently with him. But whenever his theories have been proved to be unsound he has not defended them with stubborness as even the great are not above doing perhaps inevitably, but has re-examined them and corrected them whenever necessary. The instance of many of the war-neurosis must be cited for which the Freudian analysis had had no adequate explanation to offer. But to maintain that Freudianism in its highest sense was adequate to deal with every situation as it arose out of the complexity of the human psyche is to misunderstand the essential function of psychology and particularly Freud's.

* * * *

There are to-day a number of schools and fashionable clinics in cities like Vienna (or what remained of it after the brutal Nazi clean-up) and Zurich. The results they publish testify to their therapeutic utility. Not a few of them owe a debt to Freud and his ideas as they have been adapted and woven round this, that or other name. Academic psychology has to-day acknowledged the main principles of Freud's theories and even medicine which for a long time remained sceptical has come to accept the psycho-analysis as a therapeutic agency of the greatest importance. The latest trends in the world of medical thought definitely favours employment of the Freudian technique in the treatment of diseases that could, in a majority of cases, be traced to the incidence and history of neuroses as we have come to diagnose them.

* * * *

This is a triumph of Freud in whose generation we have been privileged to live. This great man has lived like a Jewish typical patriarch in the world of science. He is essentially an apostle of truth the path of which he pursued with quiet heroism.

He lives in his work and the work also of other men who have imbibed his passion for truth. In his death the world of science has sustained a great loss at a time when successive waves of barbarism are assailing it. We salute the departure out of the world of this great spirit with reverence and humility.

Our Readers' Views

Rural Up-lift Work

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government of Bombay have evolved a scheme for Village Up-Lift work. They deserve thanks for their sympathy towards villagers, and their zeal to improve the condition of village life.

Government should select, for their scheme, hard working men, who are infused with a spirit of self sacrifice and social service. There should be no question of caste or creed. As far as possible educated people who have come in contact with the village folk, serving them in various ways, should be preferred. The success or failure of the Scheme depends on the choice of the workers. Great precaution and impartiality, therefore, should be exercised in selecting them. The pay of the workers should not exceed 25 rupees in case of Graduates, Rs. 15 in case of Matriculates. This is a good provision to drive away self-seeking, job-hunting useless hands with good influence. As far as possible one worker should be specialised in one department, e.g. a man may be an expert on co-operative Societies; a man may be an expert agriculturist and so on. There should be division of labour, workers need not be forced to learn every thing, which is impossible and impracticable. If the Government care to see the working of the A. I. S. A. and A. I. V. I. A. they will be convinced that there is no dearth of good workers who are willingly serving their poor brothers and sisters on a scanty salary.

The constructive side of the Scheme requires a thorough study of village social conditions, their psychology, their prejudices. Can the Government appeal to the young educated men to rise to the occasion and do their share to make the Scheme a success, which is a blessing to the poverty stricken villager?—Yours, etc.

R. B. KULKARNI, B.A.
Hubli.

A Complaint

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Cinema-goers are allowed to stand in the Goregaonkar's lane, Girgaum, adjacent to the Central Cinema for purchasing 2nd and 3rd class tickets. The whole lane is practically blocked up from 2-30 p.m. to 10 p.m. on week days and from 12 noon to 10 p.m. on Saturdays and holidays and the residents of Goregaonkar's Chawls which are 6 in number, find it most difficult to pass through the crowd There are about 170 tenements in the 6 chawls and about 1,500 to 2,000 people have to come and go through the said lane daily. The residents are all middle class Deccani Brahmins serving mostly in Government or semi-Government offices and are not accustomed to hooliganism going on daily in the said lane. The position of women and children becomes very precarious while passing through the said lane. You may be fully aware of the type of the people who go in for 3rd class. Most of them are shouting, screaming, pushing each other and indulging in all sorts of pranks. Before permission for the said cinema theatre was granted, the residents and the owners of the said chawls had strongly protested against the proposal and the then Police Commissioner was made fully aware of the difficulties and inconveniences that would be caused to us, but no heed was paid to our objections and sanction was given presumably because the owners of the theatre had given an undertaking to him that only English pictures would be exhibited therein and that no inconvenience would be caused from the high class audience. So long as the English pictures were exhibited, the Police arrangement was better but the residents were bothered by motor cars and cinema-goers just before and after the shows. Since the advent of the Indian films, however, the plight of the residents has become most pitiable and even intolerable now. The Police arrangement is quite unsatisfactory. Nay, at times some one from among the residents has to call for the Police on 'phone. Written complaints have been made to the higher police authorities and oral ones to officers on duty, but they have proved to be of no avail so far. Hence as the last resort we have approached you for ventilating our grievances and it is hoped that the authorities concerned will take the matter up in right earnest and remove the grievance once for all either by asking the theatre owner to remove the 2nd and 3rd class booking offices from their present places or by taking a very drastic step of prohibiting the cinema-goers from standing in the said lane. We would also point out that if things are allowed to go on as at present, the situation will worsen so much so that the safety of women and children will be in grave danger. We may add that the nefarious trade of profiteering is also being carried on by the so-called "mawali" element in and outside the said lane.—Yours, etc.,

ONE OF THE RESIDENTS.
Bombay.

"A Woman Looks At Crime Films"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—This is in reply to Mr. K. B. Desai's criticism of "A woman looks at crime films" written by me. He accuses me of being unfair but I must say that what I wrote was purely from a woman's viewpoint and so there is little wonder that it should disagree with most men, who frequently patronize crime films in order to satisfy their innate desire for adventure and thrill! Women seldom go to witness such films because they are not interested in such things. Mr. Desai cannot say that I am agitating unjustly because I have been to many of these films against taste or desire, only to find what is wrong with them and I dare say that every crime film I have seen, seemed to me not only revolting and nonsensical but a sheer waste of time, money and energy on the part of the film men and that of the audience. There is nothing desirable in this sort of films. Nothing worth seeing for any intelligent film-goer.

Mr. Desai says also that the propaganda against the production of such films is unwholesome. I regret that one of our countrymen and a Hindu too, should say like this about such films, when we all know that these films do much harm to the morality of our countrymen and more so because most of them are quite ignorant. The increase in novel type of crime is due to these films and it does not need much intelligence to suppose so, when the methods used by the criminals are the same as shown on the screen.

As regards my objection to female roles in cinema films, I say again that these roles are not only revolting but also quite absurd. There is nothing in them that is not revolting to decent tastes. Criminal or adventurous types of women, there may be among the jungle tribes of India but then the women in "Gentleman Daku" and "Dynamite" not to mention many other such films were cultured girls who did 'Robbing the rich to pay the poor" sort of things. Can Mr. Desai give me one example just to convince me that there is any modern cultured girl who is capable of doing all the things shown in the above films?

Excuse me, but whenever I see our women, chasing, fencing and making 'full use' of others' weapons of defence', either I want to laugh aloud or am filled with disgust. I am one of those "old fashioned" people who want a woman to be a "woman" and not a semi-male! Besides, I believe a woman cannot be portrayed very valiant only by showing her murdering men, smashing furniture fighting with tin-swords and jumping from balcony to balcony with the aid of decorative chandeliers shouting "Hei-Hei". These scenes are not convincing, not a bit. They do not include a hint of a woman's valour but on the contrary stink of cheap vulgarity.

Thank you, I would rather, our Indian women do not follow their western sisters to the battlefields, and refrain from making use of the "weapons of offence" as I call them. There is no necessity of sacrificing the mothers of our children, only to encourage a thirst for human blood. It is not neccessary to parade patriotism with swords and rifles with fixed bayonets!

As a woman, I protest again that crime films do blot the fair name of Indian women.—Yours, etc.

J.

Physics For Medicos

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The qualifying examination for admission to the Medical College is the Intermediate Science 'B' group examination. The paper in Physics is a stumbling-block to the 'B' group students and most of the failures are in this subject owing to the fact that of late, the 'B' and 'A' group students have to answer the same paper in Physics and not as some years before, when the Physics paper set for 'B' group students was more easy and descriptive. It was of less abstract and mathematical nature, than that for 'A' group students. The present mode of examination, therefore, brings disappointment to many a young ambitious student, who in spite of his liking for the medical course has to rot in the Science course either because they fail in the examination or are unable to secure admission in the medical college and have perforce to take B. Sc.

I am not so obstinate, as to deny the usefulness of Physics in general. A man, in whatever field of life he may be, should have some fundamental knowledge of Physics. And the student of 'B' group has it more than enough, studied in F.Y. Science Class.—Yours, etc.

STUDENT.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, Sept. 25.

A slight activity was noticeable in miscellaneous issues. Public utilities also came in for a slightly better enquiry. Sugar shares however, were quieter with Mysore sugars dropping to Rs. 34/12. Cotton mills remained slightly easier and planting issues were also easier with more sellers in most of and issues Government securities remained dull.

Exchange transactions 3 per cent 1951/54 G. I. Loan Rs. 86/12 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes Rs. 83/8; 4 per cent 1960/70 G. I. Loan Rs. 95/1; 4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 G. I. Loan Rs. 102; 5 per cent 1945/55 G. I. Loan Rs. 105/8; 3 per cent 1956/61 Mysore Rs. 93/12, 94/14; 3 per cent 1952 Madras Rs. 85/8; Indian Bank Rs. 19/12; Reserve Bank of India Rs. 96, 96/8; Coimbatore Spg. Rs. 29; Gokak Mills Rs. 178, 178/8; Oct. Kohinoor 321/8; Oct. Maduras Rs. 33/8 small lot; Buckinghams ordy Rs. 192; Nov. Chembra Peaks Rs. 2/7/6, 2/8; Tropical Plantation Rs. 13/4; Kalpettas Rs. 15/14; Salem Erode elecs Rs. 9/8; C. D. Trichy Srirangams Rs. 15/4; West Coast Rs. 7; C. D. Madras telephone Rs. 15/8; Mysore sugars Rs. 34/12; Belapur sugars Rs. 204; Oct. Mysore papers Rs. 10(10/2, Associated cements Rs. 135/8, 136/12, 137 Oct. Industrial Investment Trust Rs. 44; Chitavalsah Jute mills ordy Rs. 12/8; Equitable Coal Co. Rs. 36/10; Burma Corporation Rs. 6/8; Steel corpn ordy Rs. 17/6, 17/8, 17/9, 17/13, 17/15; Indian copper Rs. 2/7; Indian irons Rs. 33/4, 33/7, 33/10; Tata ordy Rs. 353, 355/8, 359 360 Oct. Tata defs Rs. 176/.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Sept. 25.

O S Kaisha's s.s Melbourne Maru of 3220 reg tons Capt S Egawa arrived from Yokohama with passengers and general cargo.

IMPORTS

Bombay, Sept. 25.

From London: 142 cases books printed books, perodicals etc.; 188 cases jams confy provision; 51 cases fruit juice; 175 cases biscuits; 361 dms paint; 118 dms elect cable; 40 cases ovaltine; 208 cases medicines; 60 cases oster milk in tins; 120 bags magnesia carbonate; 50 bales old news paper; 100 ctns lager in tins; 161 cases whisky; 84 bales bacon; 120 bags fullers earth; 420 cases bottled lager; 496 cases vitamin fortified dextrose; 75 cases gummed paper; 60 cases ale; 60 cases beer; 98 cases cigarettes; 250 cases horlicks; 51 bdls horlicks; 553 lse tyres with tubes inserted; 60 dms turpentine substitute; 457 cases gin; 48 pkgs agarol 140 cases cider; 100 cases medicated wine; 135 cases milk powder and advtg matter; 50 cases cnd meats; 278 pkgs auto parts, 449 coils old baling wire; 120 dms port land cement; 84 cks whiting; 148 trs water proof paper; 155 rolls roofing felt 80 dms cement water proof paper; 130 pkgs borax; 67 cases wireless sets; 80 dls fish; 55 bdls medical tablets; 1 box gold; 993 bars silver.

From Rotterdam: 352 bales strawboards; 120 cases rivets; 219 bdls m s tees; 130 cases cond milk.

From Antwerp: 75 cases bright iron flat lead; 333 pcs m s plates; 240 cases rivets; 163 cases cheese.

From Boulogne: 52 cases champagne.
From Copenhagen: 127 cases milk
From Gothenburg: 76 bales wrapping papers

From Sarpsborg: 79 bales paper
From Alexandria: 100 bales cotton.
From Aden: 115 pkgs baitram; 41 pkgs gum.

Cottage Industries Sub-Committee

(From Our Correspondent).

WARDHA: (By Mail).

The Sub-Committee for Cottage Industries, appointed by the National Planning Committee met here for two days under the chairmanship of Mr. S. C. Das Gupta and discussed the aims, objects and scope of cottage industries and they had the advantage of Mahatmaji's guidance for two days. Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram also attended.

Dr. Mehta issued a statement that members will submit their reports by October and they will again meet in November.

Narrow Trading In N. Y. Cotton Market

OPERATORS AWAIT WASHINGTON DEVELOPMENTS

Ginning Report Slightly Bearish

Bombay, Sept 25

On Saturday, the New York cotton market was a small trading affair largely of a routine nature, with operators hesitant pending Washington developments. Recent textile sales have been estimated to be 200 per cent of production.

The Ginnings to 16th September were 38,83,000 bales compared with 36,32,000 bales for the corresponding period last year. The report was considered slightly bearish indicating crop in excess of the last Government estimate.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened steady. There was some trade covering in October preparatory to the first notice day on Tuesday with moderate easing in late dealings on increased hedging. The session closed steady.

The market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 9.01 and declined to 9.00 which was the lowest level. Later on there was scattered buying and prices improved to 9.05 which was the highest level. The market closed at a decline of 2 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 9.08c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet with scattered selling and closed at a decline of 2 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 5 points at 9.04c. per lb.

WEEKLY REVIEW

Trading was irregular. Operators sold off early in the week in sympathy with the stock market and other commodities with hedging against increasing new crop movement, co-operatives selling, New Orleans selling and liquidation of Bombay straddle accounts disclosing only limited support. Intimations of no immediate prospects of peace induced aggressive outside and moderate Wall Street buying but the trade was not disposed to follow up advances. Moreover, mills whose profit margins have recently widened materially are at present in less hurry to buy.

Export demand continues slow. A holding movement is reported in the South in anticipation of a new loan programme.

Advices that the British Government is underwriting risks at low rates on forwardings to Britain were a sustaining influence.

In cotton goods after being dull, demand broadened out. In the meanwhile in the absence of fresh constructive developments, it is believed that prices may ease under hedge pressure.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Owing to War, the Liverpool cotton market remained entirely closed on Saturday. The Alexandria cotton market was also closed.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York Old October highest (10-35 a.m.)	9.05+02
New York Old October lowest (10-19 a.m.)	9.00—03
Liverpool October highest	5.96+06
Liverpool October lowest	5.93+03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Cotton ginnings 3,883,499 indicate crop larger than last estimate.

Hedging concentrated May. Good underlying demand.

END OF SUMMER TIME IN U. S. A.

Summer Time has now ceased in America, consequently New York cables will be one hour later than usual.

NEW YORK COTTON

New Contracts

New York, Sept 23

OCTOBER	9.14—02
DECEMBER	8.87—04
JANUARY	8.85—03
MARCH	8.74—02
MAY	8.54—03
JULY	8.35—06

BULLISH INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK ENCOURAGES BUYING

Rapid And Frequent Fluctuation On Calcutta Exchange

Bombay Sept. 22.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report:—

The period under review presented a somewhat depressed appearance on account of the starting news of Russia's invasion of Poland though the first hint of Soviet intervention in the Polish Struggle caused the markets to spurt upwards on Friday last. Presumably further developments in this direction have caused a determining influence on quotations during the current week. On the whole, however, and despite certain setbacks the prevailing sentiment has been bullish. This is not surprising, for as the Western Powers project plans for a long war, so it becomes increasingly apparent that from an industrial point of view, India should reap benefit from the opportunity offered by European conflict. Certain basic industries are on the path of overtime works, and the chances are that new enterprises, catering not only to specific war needs but also normal requirements will shortly be established. In fine, a period of boom will be witnessed in all industrial sections so long requirements incidental to war last.

Jute: Rapid and frequent fluctuations have been the characteristic of all sections of the manufactured goods market and raw commodity market speculators have been very active and bursts of bullish operations have been followed by equally keen profit-taking resulting in quick rises and falls. Large quantities of hessians for all deliveries upto the end of June 1940 have been bought by local speculators. Demand from consumers has also been extensive both for hessians and heavy goods for near as well as future periods. The highest price recorded was Rs. 15/11 for nine porters but heavy profit resulted in a sharp drop in prices, the lowest touched being Rs. 13 but subsequently on news of the new order for sandbags becoming known, the price shot up to Rs. 14/12. Raw Jute price fluctuated between Rs. 56 and 60 the close being 57/10. As a result of rapid and frequent fluctuations in cognate markets, the speculative counter Howrah registered a rise and fall of about Rs. 3 to 4 during the week, 60 and 63 being the low and peak prices touched. The close was the highest of the period under review. Kamarhatty and Kanknarrah were respectively priced at 565 and 570. Bally and Barnagore were respectively marked at 222 and 16. Fort William and Fort Gloster were done at 260 and 555. In Bird Group Auckland were taken at 212, Lansdowne at 176, Standard at 312, Dalhousie at 425, Union at 412. In Yule group Orient were marked at 220, Belvedere at 412, Budge Budge 345, Caledonian 430, New Central 330. Amongst small issues, National hovered round 26/8, Clive 20/8, Adamjee 15/4, Agarpara 19, Empire 29, Hooghly 63, Nuddea 53, Reliance 68.

Coal: This section was quiet but steady. Prices were more or less maintained though short of highest levels touched last week. Bengal hovered round 356, Equitable 37/ Burrapur 14/8, North Damuda 6/- Raneegunj 33/12, Union 30/- East Indian 22/8, West Jamuria 31. Bokaro-Ramgarh were marked at 16/8, New Beerbhoom 19, New Manbhoom 33.

Cotton: This section was quiet. Bengal-Nagpur were done at 11/12, a deal in Bowreah Cotton was recorded at 235, Dunbar Cotton oscillated between 170 and 175, Kesoram done at Rs. 6/- New Victoria ord at 1/1, Cawnpore Textiles at 4/12. Elgin Mills hardened up to 138 from 125.

Miscellaneous: In the Engineering group Indian Iron and Steel fluctuated between Rs. 30/12 and 33/12 the close being the highest of the period under review. Indian Steel and Wire products changed hands in fair numbers, deferred around Rs. 34/- and ordinary around Rs. 46/- Indian galvanizing improved to Rs. 27/- from Rs. 26/- Burn and Co. ord. remained unchanged at 325, Indian Standard Wagon were done at 57. Steel Corporation of Bengal ord. came in for fair support and the price was pushed up to Rs. 17/13 from Rs. 16/- In mining issues, Burmah Corporation receding to 6/- hardened upto 6/8, Indian Copper improved to 2/9 from 2/4, B. B. Petroleum were steady at 4/12, B. I. C. moved in the region of 3/10. Dunlop Rubber ord. fell back to 22/10 from 24, Indian Cables were in request at Rs. 13. Bengal Telephone ord. were easy at 17/4. Among sugar shares Cawnpore came to business at 21, Champaran 15/12, Carew 12/4, Titaghur ord. changed hands at Rs. 16. I. G. Navigation found sellers at 103. Reserve Bank were good at 95.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Sept 25

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper 83; 4 per cent 1960/70 94; 5 per cent 1945/55 104.

BANKS

Bank of Baroda 89/4; Bank of Hindusthan 25; Bank of India 124/12; Central Bank 28/8; Imperial Bank F P 1313/12; Imperial Bank P P 320; Indian Overseas Bank 47; Reserve Bank 98/12; Union Bank 5/4.

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles 375; Ambica 260/10; Arun 220; Arvind 1202/8; Asok 205; Bharatkhand Textiles 1850; Bombay Dyeing 921/4; Buckingham and Carnatics 193; Calico 695/10; Central India 282/8; Century 270/10; Colaba 137/8; Elgin 140; Gokak 176/14; Hukumchand 165/10; Indore Malwa 40; Jubilee 255/10; Khatau Makanji 115; Kohinoor 314/6; Laxmi Cotton 510; Madhusudan 200; Marsden 110/10; Morarji 137/8; Mysore 102/8; Nandlal Bhandari 77/4; New Great 265; Raipur 702/8; Rajnagar 160; Sajjan 97/8; Sassoon and Alliance 86; Sholapur 3060; Simplex 95/10; Swadeshi 260/10; Vishnu 1210.

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord 1407/8; Tata Hydro Ord 141/14; Tata Power Ord 1252/8.

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics 163/4; Ajmer Electrics 11/2; Amalgamated 10/4; Bombay Suburban 165; Bombay Tram 119/11; Lahore Electrics 225; Surat Electrics 147/8.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 551/4; Associated Cements 139/4; Belapur 201/4; Bombay Burma New 169/6; Bombay Burma Old 518/12; Bombay Steam 285; Bombay Telephone 78/4; Br B Petrol 4/12; Burma Corporation 6/5; Dalmia Cement 10/4; Indian Bleaching 103/12; Industrial Investment Tr 42/8; Indian Radio Ord. 307/8; Indian Radio Defd 310; Indian Copper 2/8; Indian Iron 33/2; Mysore Sugar 35/4; Port Canning 71; Premier Construction 74/4; Rohtas Industries 21/4; Scindia Steam 22/12; Shivrajpur 46; Steel Corp of Bengal 17/6; Tata Oil 48/4, Tata Steel Ordy 353; Tata Steel Defd 1760.

JUTES

Birla Jute 20/4; Howrah 62/4; Hukumchand 4/8; Kamarhatty 555; Kanknarrah 444/8; Lawrence 412/8; Reliance 68/8.

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

B B Petrols 500; Burma Corporations 700; Indian Copper Corporations 500; Oriental Life 2; Bombay Dyeings 15; Belapur Sugars 20; Associated Cements 100.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 25

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 202 for Broach A/M delivery. The market opened firm at Rs. 206/8 on fears of no early end of the War and with scattered buying prices advanced to Rs. 207. At the rise there was increased selling by offices and prices declined to Rs. 202 but again recovered to Rs. 205 on renewed bazar support.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 2 points and the local market was quiet with scattered selling and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 206/8. The tone of the market was quietly steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G	Broach A/May	Rs.	202 12 0
Fine M G	Oomra D/Jan	.....	188 12 0
F G M G	Bengal D/Jan	.....	149 12 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 25

Bengal	.....	—
Bengal Fine	.....	163/65
Bengal F G	.....	139/61
C P 1	.....	207/12
C P 2	.....	206/07
Berar	.....	204/07
Khandesh	.....	194/96
Jalna Sailu	.....	197/200
Khandwa	.....	204/06
Broach	.....	216/18
Punjab 4 F	.....	—
Punjab 289 F	.....	—
Sind N T	.....	—
Surat	.....	256/61
Navsari	.....	276/81
Western Farm	.....	231/36

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Sept. 25.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	23-9-39	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	25	2,607	104
Central India	660	2,768	7,641
Barsi and Nagar	926	5,803	439
Berar	714	4,652	1,386
Central Provinces		252	2,378
Total Oomras	2,325	16,082	12,448
Dholera		344	6,950
N.-W. Provinces	35	3,359	2
Rajputana	464	2,335	732
Sind-Punjab	825	6,245	3,524
Broach	3	3	3,295
Coompta and Dharwar	154	4,134	2,404
Westerns-Northerns	149	2,935	1,998
Tinnevelly and Cambodia			814
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,383	21,511	34,707
Total	5,338	56,948	66,874
Arrived by road to 14th Sept. 39		Nil	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 14th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	23-9-39	This year	Last year.
Europe	270	1,834	2,765
Japan and China	5,300	39,175	17,001
Coast Ports		1,038	1,892
Up-country by Rail		11,389	13,730
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		18,751	12,836
Total	5,570	72,287	48,224

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 22-9-39	1386000	1107000
Receipts yesterday 23-9-39	38000	31000
Exports to date 23-9-39	626000	526000
Stock at Ports 22-9-39	2545000	2846000
Stock at Interior Towns 22-9-39	2744000	2386000
Stock at Liverpool 22-9-39	—	1167000
Visible Supply 22-9-39	—	6490000
Quantity in sight 22-9-39	2308000	1996900
Quantity out of sight 22-9-39	—	1141000

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept. 1939 to 21st Sept. 1939 (by rail and sea)	49,449
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1939 to 21st Sept. 1939 (by road—estimated)	2,500
	51,949
Same time last year	52,151

Exports from 1st Sept. 1939 to 21st Sept. 1939.

	1939	1938
United Kingdom	3,768	1,853
Continent	529	4,071
China	13,044	1,000
Japan	41,257	29,931
Coast Ports	1,309	2,261
Total	59,907	39,116

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1939 to 21st Sept 1939	17,314
Estimated mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1939 to 21st Sept. 1939	48,709
Same time last year	54,885
Estimated stock of fraw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 21st Sept. 1939 (adjusted)	637,925
Same time last year	836,515

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts of cotton from up-country from 1st Sept 1939 to 14th Sept. 1939	102,615
Same time last year	204,377
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. 1939 to 7th Sept. 1939	—
Same time last year	18,317

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept 23

Broach A/M highest 209 lowest 205 closing 205 1/2

Oomra D/J highest 194 lowest 191 closing 191

Bengal D/J highest 154 lowest 151 1/2 closing 151 1/2

Night session: Broach A/M opening 205 highest 205 lowest 201 1/2 closing 202 1/2

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 25

On Saturday all London markets remained closed. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.00 at New York. The local market was quiet with scattered selling owing to improvement in sterling and silver prices declined to Rs 61/8. Gold was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry and the tone was steady.

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	41 1 0
Bhadrapad	.....	41 1 0
Asho	.....	41 1 0

SILVER

Ready	.....	60 10 0
Bhadrapad	.....	60 13 0
Asho	.....	61 2 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Sept 25

Yellow metal sheet	Rs.	52 0 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	69 0 0

Tone: Firm.

INCREASE IN CANADIAN WHEAT CROP

On Saturday the Winnipeg Wheat market declined on increased Canadian crop estimates whilst Chicago wheat market was quiet in sympathy and also the possibility of some relief in the drought areas of the South-West.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Sept 23

September	dol	0.86 1/4
December	dol	0.87 1/8
May	dol	0.86 1/4

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Sept 25

(Seeds Traders' Association Ltd.)

Castorseeds Sept—		
Opening	.....	39 0 0
Highest	.....	39 0 0
Lowest	.....	39 0 0
Closing	.....	39 0 0
Castorseeds May—		
Opening	.....	41 4 0
Highest	.....	42 0 0
Lowest	.....	40 12 0
Closing	.....	41 4 0
Groundnuts Feb—		
Opening	.....	37 14 0
Highest	.....	38 4 6
Lowest	.....	37 9 6
Closing	.....	37 13 3
Cottonseeds Sept—		
Opening	.....	34 0 0
Highest	.....	34 8 0
Lowest	.....	34 0 0
Closing	.....	34 8 0
Cottonseeds Jan.—		
Opening	.....	24 13 0
Highest	.....	24 13 0
Lowest	.....	24 9 6
Closing	.....	24 10 6

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Sept 25

Fine White Java sugar per cwt.:—		
Ready (small grain)	Rs.	15 7 0
Ready (large grain)	.....	15 9 6
Shipment August F B H	.....	6 1 6
Shipment September F B H	.....	6 1 6
Shipment October F B H	.....	6 12 0
Shipment Nov-Dec F B H	.....	7 0 0

Tone: Quiet.

HAPUR MARKET

Hapur, Sept 25

Wheat ready	Rs.	3 0 2
Mangsir	.....	3 0 9
Jeth	.....	3 2 3
Gram ready	.....	3 8 0
Mangsir	.....	3 7 5
Jeth	.....	3 0 6
Barley ready	.....	2 10 0
Peas ready	.....	3 2 6
Mangsir	.....	3 2 0
Arhar ready	.....	2 15 8
Cottonseed ready	.....	2 10 0
Maize ready	.....	2 9 0

Steady, Calcutta and Punjab buying.

THE BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s—		
October	.....	114 0 0
December	.....	114 0 0
February	.....	115 0 0
Yarn No 10 1/2s—		
October	.....	130 0 0
December	.....	132 0 0
February	.....	135 0 0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—		
October	.....	162 0 0
December	.....	165 0 0
February	.....	168 0 0
Yarn No. 40s.—		
October	.....	235 0 0
December	.....	237 0 0
February	.....	240 0 0

AHMEDABAD SHARE BAZAR

(From Our Correspondent)

Ahmedabad, Sept 25

Following are the closing quotations of the share bazar to-day:

Ambika	Rs.	261 0 0
Calico	.....	690 0 0
Gujarat Cotton	.....	17 0 0
Jubili	.....	254 0 0
Jupiter	.....	119 0 0
Motilal Hirabhai	.....	20 0 0
Marsdan	.....	59 0 0
Ordinary	.....	354 8 0

TOTAL ELECTRICAL UNITS GENERATED

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, reports that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

38th Week (ended September 23rd),

1937	.....	13,355,800
1938	.....	13,284,400
1939	.....	12,936,000

Total for 38 Weeks (st Jan. to date).

1937	.....	470,506,500
1938	.....	541,980,800
1939	.....	507,824,500

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 25

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 89

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 83/4 nominal.

3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 88/8

3 per cent 1941 Bonds 9/

3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 84

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 93/8

4 per cent 1943 Bonds 97

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 109

5 per cent 1940-43 Loan 100/8

TAXFREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 105

4 per cent 1953-63 Mysore Loan 108

5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan 116

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 93

4 per cent M Deb 1974 93

5 per cent M Deb 1958 109

6 per cent M Deb 1954 116

6 per cent K P T 1956 116

Unchanged. All rates are nominal.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Sept 25

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 1/5 15/16 25 Oct 25 Nov.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 11/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 13/32 Two months.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 338 nominal

Bank's buying T T 326 nominal

Bank's buying D D 325 nominal

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,275

Bank's buying T T 1,345

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 79

Bank's buying T T 77 3/4

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 54

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 53 1/2

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 85 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 28 nominal

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 158 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D —

CROSS RATE—

Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 25th inst.

Shanghai London 8/4 3/4 25th inst.

Japan London 1/2 1/32 25th inst.

Java London 7.41/51 25th inst.

New York London 4.02/4 23rd inst.

London New York 3.99 5/8 Nom 23rd inst.

London Paris 175.66 Nom 23rd inst.

London Italy 77.75 23rd inst.

London Belgium 23.40/70 23rd inst.

London Switzerland 17.55/75 23rd inst.

London Berlin — 23rd inst.

London Stockholm 16.70/90 23rd inst.

London Amsterdam 7.46/55 23rd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £8-8-0 22nd instant.

Gold £8-8-0 23rd inst.

Silver London Ready 23 1/2 22nd instant

Silver London ready 23 1/2 23rd inst.

Silver London Forward 23 1/2 22nd instant.

Silver London Forward 23 1/2 23rd inst.

Silver New York Ready 39 1/4 22nd instant.

Silver New York ready 39 1/4 23rd inst

London Discounts 3 months 3 1/2 per cent 22nd instant.

London Discounts 3 months 3 1/2 per cent 23rd inst.

London Discounts 6 months 5 1/2 per cent 22nd instant.

London discounts 6 months 5 1/2 per cent 23rd inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 2 per cent.

6 months 2 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 23

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
American Power and Light 5 p.c. Pfd	39
Electric Bond and Share Common	9 1/2
Int. Tel. and Tel. 1932	46
American Tel. and Tel.	160 1/4
Western Union Telegraph	34 5/8
New York Central	20 5/8
Sun Life of Canada	310
Loew's Inc. 6 1/2 per cent Pfd.	104
National Biscuits	22 3/8
Amrex Corporation	15 1/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	92
Texas Corporation	48
Consolidated Oil	8 7/8
St. Oil of N. J.	51
United States Steel	77 3/4
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	25 3/4
Republic Steel	28
Int. Nickel of Canada	38 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	33 7/8
General Motors	53 7/8
Pack	4
General Electric	41 1/2
Lockheeds	26
Woolworth	38 1/4
Chase National Bank	37 1/2
National City Bank of New York	30 1/2
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	12 3/8
Socony	13 7/8

Turnover 560,000 shares. Operators awaiting result of neutrality act revision by Congress.

BANKERS' CLEARING

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 22-9-1939 were as under:—

Number of cheques—1,04,375

Amount of cheques—Rs. 14,45,14,560-13-3

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept 25

Linseed	.....	6,153 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds		61 cwts.
Poppyseed	.....	1 cwts.
Groundnuts	.....	3,821 cwts.
Castorseed	.....	3,354 cwts.
Myrabollams	.....	796 cwts.
Cottonseed	.....	6,990 cwts.

Long Liquidation In Steels

ASSOCIATED CEMENT VERY STEADY

Encouraging Industrial Outlook

BOMBAY, September 25.

On Saturday the consensus of Wall Street opinion seemed to be that President Roosevelt's proposals for lifting the arms embargo will eventually be adopted, neither buyers nor sellers were aggressive with the consequence that the market was extremely narrow, with the final list fractionally either way in an irregular close. U.S. Steel shares declined 3/8 at 77 3/4 dollars.

The local Share Bazar failed to indicate any definite price tendency. The Market opened quiet and during the middle of the Session there was some support which hardened prices but there being absence of follow-on on the buying, prices ultimately ruled easy with restricted profit-taking. The tone of the market was quiet.

However, Associated Cement Shares were able to give a better account on some speculative support. There was a fair amount of short covering and quotation ruled comparatively firm.

Trading for the next settlement is to begin from to-morrow and there was no inclination to enter into fresh business. In view of the recent decision of the Board to retain profits and those who disagree to this proposal, should not be given the facility to carry over business, is likely to result in interesting developments. The settlement is likely to be fairly heavy and there being rapid and violent fluctuations, particularly Bears have sustained heavy losses and those who bought at rising prices are also becoming nervous. As a matter of fact the recent advance being too rapid, there is less desire to buy.

The industrial outlook is encouraging but the extent of rise in share quotations particularly those of the forward list discount to some extent the improved outlook and professional operators are keenly watching developments. It will be noticed that fluctuations in world markets are again to have assumed normal ranges and we do not look for any run-away markets. Cotton Mill Shares were steady.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Sept. 25.

100	Ahmed Advance	315 0
250	BOM. DYING	921 4
100	CENTURY	271 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	283 0
100	COLABA	138 0
100	Coorla	100 0
250	David	40 0
250	Dawn	285 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 7 3
100	Finlay	113 0
100	GOKAK	177 0
1,000	Hindustan	1,660 0
100	Indore	40 0
100	Khatau	117 8
100	KOHINOOR	314 8
250	Laxmi	505 0
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	137 8
250	Model	52 8
50	MYSORE	102 8
200	NEW GREAT	264 0
100	Oosmanshahi	42 0
100	PHOENIX	276 4
25	SASSOON SILK	80 0
50	SIMPLEX	96 0
100	SWADESHI	265 8
1,000	Sholapur	3,060 0
100	SWAN	106 8
500	Vishnu	1210 0
1,000	Westerns	825 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	89 4
25-50	Central	28 8
500	Imperial	1313 12
125-500	Imp. Conty	320 0
50-100	India	124 12
100	Reserve Bank	98 12
5	Union	5 4

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	139 8

INSURANCE

100	Empire	535 0
15-100	Jupitor	8 13
20	Mercantile	50 0
15-75	New India	32 4
200	Oriental	3700 0
10-50	Vulcan	6 12

ELECTRIC

100	Ahd. Old	136 4
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY X.D.	1365 0
10	Ajmer	11 0
50	BOMBAY TRAM	119 12
100	Bombay Suburban	165 0
10	Broach	10 *8
100	Karachi	191 4
100	Poona	182 8
100	Surat	147 8
100	TATA HYDRO	142 0
1000	TATA POWERS	1255 0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	916 4
100	C. Province	91 0
100	Dh. Baramati	99 0
100	Gujarat	89 4
100	Mandra Bhon	100 0
100	Pachora Jamner	83 13
100	Sara Serajgani	102 0
500	Tapti Valley	715 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept 25

Bombay Dyeing (925) 920 922 920 925 920

Century (275) 272 270 271

Central India (288) 289 283 285 288

Kohinoor (318) 320 314 317 314/8

New Great (268) 265 261 264

Simplex (98/8) 97 98/8

Swadeshi (295) 296 292 291

Associated Cement (139) 138/12 137/8 139/8 140 139/4 139/8

Andhra (1410) XD 1380

Tram Ord (120/4) 120

Tata Hydro (142) 142

Tata Power (1265) 1262 1260 1261 1257 1255

T Steel Defd (1787/8) 1770 1780 1790 1770 1755 1785 1780

T Steel Ord (357) 355 352 355 354 358 360

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (152) 152

Bellapur (204) 205 202 203 202

B Steam (285) 285/8

B Burma (521/4) 517 515 522 520

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	6 5
2sh.	Indian Copper	2 8
10	Indian Iron and Steel	33 2
10	SHIVRAJPUR	46 8
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1,760 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	353 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	552 8
10	Air Service	6 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	202 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	902 8
250	BOMBAY STEAM	285 8
125	B. BURMA	520 0
50	B. BURMA CONTY	169 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4-12-0
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	78 8
100	IND. BLEACHING	104 8
100	Western India Match	113 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	42 8
100	I. Radio Def.	307 8
100	I. Radio Ord.	307 8
100	Port Canning	75 12
30	PREMIER CON.	74 8
15	Scindia	22 12
25	Tata Oil Mill	48 4

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,325 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	280 0
7	p. c. Bom Tram (T.F.)	70 0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	526 4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	110 4
6½	p. c. Prem Const. 2nd	93 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	133 2
7½	p. c. Tata Power.	1412 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	190 0
7½	p. c. Tata Steel 2nd	151 12
7	p. c Vishnu	675 0

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 10
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 4
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	47 8
7	p.c Sholapur	78 6
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	101 8

(Capital letters indicate shares on Forward list.)

A PURSE FOR MAHATMA?

Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference Move

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

The 6th Annual Conference of the Gandhi Seva Sangh will be held in February at Malikanda (Dacca District) on the bank of the Padma when Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders who are members of the Sangh will be present. It has been proposed to present a purse to Mahatma Gandhi then.

A small committee with Dr. Profulla Ghosh, Mr. G. L. Mehta, Mr. J. M. Dutt, Mr. Bhagirath Kanoria and Mr. Kushiprasun Chatterjee has been formed in Calcutta for collecting funds for the Conference, the expenditure of which is estimated at Rs. 12,000.

The Conference will be held for seven days and will be conducted in Hindusthani.

There will be a Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition along with the Conference.

The Malikanda Ashram was an illegal body until March last. It has now become a centre of activity in connection with the Conference.—United Press.

THE DUAL SYSTEM

(Continued from page 6.)

get the finest brains of the Bar, why should he give the brief to a beginner, who could handle it equally well, because there is really not much to do. But this usurpation of quick and easy briefs by the leaders of the Bar, who sometimes have other work to do, such as rushing up and down the country trying to become political leaders, leaves very little for the great mass of lawyers who must necessarily remain briefless. If the Bar itself had organised its work and divided it more equitably, the Government would not have stepped in. But there was a move made whereby the top men were going to desist from taking these small briefs, but nothing substantial came out of it and so the time has come for the Government to act in its capacity as the representative of the majority of the people.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

HEADACHE
NEURALGIA
RHEUMATISM
COLDS
QUICKLY CURED BY
CAFFEINE-ASPO
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Sole Agents:
K. A. ZAVERI & Co.,
89, Princess St., BOMBAY, 2.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1939

DEVKARAN NANJEE'S
10—20—50 & 100 TOLAS
SMALL SILVER BARS
BEARING H. M. MINT STAMP
as to FINENESS and WEIGHT
Available from
DEVKARAN NANJEE
BANKING CO., LTD.
AND LEADING BANKS AND
JEWELLERS THROUGHOUT
INDIA.

Bombay Assembly

PETROL LEGISLATION NOT TO BE DROPPED

Finance Minister Contradicts Press Reports

TENANCY BILL DEBATE: ALL AMENDMENTS LOST

The Bombay Legislative Assembly met in Bombay on Monday, after a recess of 20 days to take up consideration of the Tenancy and other Bills, pending in the Poona session.

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Assembly, was in the chair.

Mr. Parulekar desired to know whether the Government was going to issue a statement on war. The Speaker announced that there was not going to be a statement, but if a member desired it, it could be arranged after an informal talk with the Prime Minister.

In reply to a question as to whether there was any opposition to the payment of Sales Tax, the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, stated that the only Sales Tax in force under the Bombay Sales Tax was that on motor spirit and that Government was not aware of any opposition to the payment of that tax.

In reply to supplementary question from Mr. Ali Bahadurkhan, as to whether the Minister had seen some newspaper report to the effect that petrol legislation had been decided to be dropped by Government, Mr. Latthe replied in the negative and added: "There are certain newspapers which publish all sorts of information."

By tea time, more than ten amendments to the Tenancy Bill were either not moved or were dropped being only consequential in nature.

During discussion of the Tenancy Bill, Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, reiterated that by the Bill Government wanted to encourage self-cultivation.

TENANCY BILL

After question-time, consideration of the Tenancy Bill, clause by clause, was taken up.

The amendment before the House was to the clause laying the definition of "protected tenant", tabled by Mr. M. M. A. Bhaiji.

The amendment sought to include only such tenants to be protested as cultivated the land personally for not less than six years immediately before January 1398 and had no arrears of rent outstanding in their names.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Revenue Minister, opposing the amendment stated that there were cases of tenants with large arrears of rent and if it was made a condition that there should be no rent outstanding in his name, precedent to protection, then the only result would be eviction of those tenants. That was why the Bill was not meant for payment of arrears. It would not be either in the interests of tenants or the landlords.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar moved another amendment seeking to exclude khots and economic holdings from the operation of the proposed legislation.

Replying, Mr. Morarji Desai stated that unfortunately khots had not proved themselves as angels before, as it was sought to be made out by the mover of the amendment. The history of all countries showed that the landlord of a small holding proved much harder to his tenant than others. It was also difficult to define an economic holding.

Further, he pointed out that before the Bill was referred to the Select Committee, the provision excluding holdings of less than 100 acres from the Bill, was objected to by the Opposition. In the Select Committee that distinction was removed.

The amendment was rejected by the House and the House, then, rose for tea.

After the clause regarding the definition of "protected tenant" was passed, consideration of the next clause regarding evicted tenants for eligibility of protection, was taken up.

According to the clause, any tenant evicted after April 1, 1937, under certain conditions laid down in the clause, could be deemed a protected tenant. Mr. M. M. A. Bhaiji opposed the clause which was passed.

Discussion then ensued on the clause regarding the rights and liabilities of a protected tenant. The clause made it incumbent on the protected tenant to pay his arrears of rent, if any, by March 31, 1939.

Amendments were moved by Messrs. S. L. Karandikar and Bhaiji seeking to pin down the tenants either to usage or to agreement while fixing the rent. The clause stated that in the absence of any agreement between a landlord and his tenant, rent payable should be according to the usage of the locality and when the usage and agreement were in dispute, some reasonable rent fixed by Government should be paid.

The amendments which the Minister stated were identical stood for the class of landlords as against the tenants. He opposed the amendments which were lost.

"WIPE OFF THE ARREARS"

Mr. Jhabvala then moved three amendments to wipe off arrears, in cases of tenants seeking to get protection under the Bill. Mr. Bhaiji opposed the amendment and Messrs. Parulekar and Bhole supported them.

Mr. Morarji Desai stated that they were redundent in view of the Smallholders Relief Act.

The amendments were lost and the consideration of the clause was not concluded when the House rose for the day.

Monsieur Banasinsk., Consul for Poland in Bombay, represents Poland all over India, Ceylon, Burma and Strait-Settlements.

Question Hour

Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister replying to the alleged opposition to the payment of Sales Tax stated that the only sales tax in force was that on motor spirit and the Government were aware that some taxi and bus owners were put to some difficulty as a result of this tax. The Government, he said were still considering the question of taking powers to fix the price of petrol.

Mr. K. M. Munshi thought that it was not in the public interest to supply information regarding the presence of C.I.D. reporters at meetings addressed by Socialist and communist speakers.

Replying to Mr. Mandlik, the Home Minister stated that 300 Khaksars from Hyderabad State were reported to have attended the Provincial Muslim League Conference at Sholapur. They were not armed with swords but carried spades, which was the emblem of the Khaksar organisation.

Questioned on rural dispensaries, Dr. Gilder stated that during 1938-1939, Government sanctioned the opening of 196 rural medical relief centres. Out of these, 79 had actually begun to function and Government had also asked for the opening of about 250 additional centres during the current year.

Questions on the Prohibition policy elicited the information that the Government proposed to place before the Assembly details of administering the Prohibition policy and that supplementary demand statements would be placed before the Assembly in due course.

The Revenue Minister, gave the following statement regarding the approximate amount of the Urban Immovable Property Tax due to be recovered in Bombay and Ahmedabad from landlords belonging to different communities.

Amount of tax payable per annum by different communities.

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Hindus	38,30,614	2	0
Mahomedans	23,25,972	2	0
Parsis	18,26,764	14	0
Christians	1,15,907	4	0
Rest	23,25,088	2	0
Total	1,04,24,373	8	0

Syt. Sarat Chandra Bose, brother of Syt. Subhas Chandra Bose, arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning by the Calcutta Mail to argue the appeal in the Vithalbhai Patel Will Case before the High Court. Photo shows him (right) with Mrs. Bose and Mrs. Nathalal Parikh, their Bombay hostess.

IS IT ABSOLUTE GIFT OR TRUST?

Sarat Bose Argues Vithalbhai Will Case Appeal

An Appellate Bench of the High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kania commenced the hearing of the appeal filed by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose against the judgment of Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia in the Vithalbhai Patel Will dispute.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose (brother of Mr. Subhas Bose) with Mr. M. L. Manekshaw and Mr. M. M. Jhaveri, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the appellant.

Mr. F. J. Coltman with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. A. C. Amin, instructed by Amin and Co., appeared for respondents 6 and 7. Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. N. P. Engineer, instructed by Choksey and Co., appeared for respondents 4 and 8

Mr. G. N. Joshi appeared for the Advocate-General.

The respondents in the appeal are Mr. Gordhanbhai I. Patel and others, executors of the Will and heirs of the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, including his brother Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.

FACTS OF THE CASE

The late Mr. Vithalbhai, before his death in October 1933 in Switzerland, had made a Will by which, after making several legacies, he directed the executors by Clause 5 of the Will, to hand over the residue of his estates amounting to about Rs. 1,20,000 to Mr. Subhas Bose to be spent by him or by his nominee or nominees according to his instructions, for the political uplift of India and preferably for publicity work on behalf of India's cause in other countries.

Doubts having arisen about the proper construction of Clause 5 of the Will, the executors took out an originating summons for the determination of the issue by the Court.

"NOT AN ABSOLUTE GIFT"

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, who heard the case in March last, held that the bequest was not an absolute gift to Mr. Bose nor a valid charitable trust and was therefore void.

Against this Mr. Bose filed this appeal.

SARAT BOSE ARGUES

Arguing on behalf of the appellant, Mr. Sarat Bose said that there were two questions to be considered by the Court.

The first was whether the bequest in clause 5 was an absolute gift to Mr. Bose, and if not, whether it created a valid charitable trust.

In this connection counsel wished to make it clear that if it was held that the bequest was an absolute gift his client (Mr. Subhas Bose) did not want to spend a single farthing of that money for his personal use. It was his intention to spend the money as directed by the late Mr Vithalbhai.

The Chief Justice observed that it was not necessary to mention it. If the bequest was an absolute bequest to Mr. Bose, then it was open to him to spend the money as he liked and for any purpose he desired.

Counsel then submitted that there were two rules of construction laid down in a case in the Chancery Division. The first was that when a testator made his Will in a solemn form, he did not intend it to be a solemn farce and that he intended to die testate and not intestate.

The second rule was that if there were two different clauses in the Bill and they were capable of two different constructions, the Court should construe those clauses in such a way as to reconcile them, if possible, rather than they should remain contradictory.

Mr. Sarat Bose then submitted that the Clause 5 of the Bill created an absolute gift in favour of Mr. Bose and that its second part merely referred to the testator's desire to have the money used in a particular manner.

Counsel referred to a passage from Mr. Justice Wadia's judgment where his Lordship said: 'one cannot have an absolute gift and at the same time have limitations imposed upon its use for the benefit of a third party." That was the ratio of his Lordship's decision. It meant that in the case of an absolute gift, there can be no limitation as to its use for a third party, but that there could be limitation on its use by the legatee himself.

Counsel submitted that in the present case the directions as to the use of the bequest were an indication of the testator's wishes as regards the disposal of the money and could be disregarded so as to make it an absolute gift under Section 138 of the Indian Succession Act.

The position, however, would be different if the testator had used the words implying mandatory directions.

Counsel said he strongly relied on the absence of the words "trust" od "trustee" in the bequest to Mr. Bose. that was a good indication that the testator had not intended a trust but an absolute gift. The words in Clause 5 of Mr. Vithalbhai's Bill referring to the purpose to which he desired the money to be applied were directions to Mr. Bose such as were contemplated by the latter portion of Section 138 of the Indian Succession Act and were to be disregarded.

Counsel contended that Mr. Justice Wadia was wrong in laying down that the directions which could be so disregarded under Section 138 should be for the benefit of the legatee himself. There was no warrant for such a view in Section 138 or in the English law on the subject. The English cases disclosed the principle that the benefit need not be for the legatee himself. There were no words in Section 138 to indicate such an intention, while Section 139 where such an intention was indicated contained the words: "mode of enjoyment by the legatee" and "specified benefit of the legatee."

Counsel referred to an English case where a bequest was made to a wife with directions that the money was to remain in trust with her during her life-time and it was held by the Court that the trust was void and the absolute gift prevailed.

Counsel submitted that the Will should be read as a whole to arrive at the testator's wishes. If the words indicated an absolute gift, the absence of the word "absolute" should not make any difference.

In the present case the testator had not used the words "trust" or "trustee" or any words of like import. That made the case stronger for construing the bequest as an absolute gift. Moreover, if the directions as to the use of the money were too vague and indefinite, as was pointed out in the arguments in the trial court, that

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2).

TRADE TALKS WITH CEYLON AND JAPAN

Revised Attitude Expected Towards Indian Labour From Ceylon Government

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 25.

It is very likely that as soon as the Government moves down to New Delhi the Commerce Department may be able to open trade negotiations with the Japanese Consul General and his staff. There has been some delay owing partly to the pre-occupations of the Government of India and partly to the Ministerial changes in Japan. It appears that Japan is now very anxious to speed up the trade negotiations and have a new protocol by next year.

It is not yet quite clear in what way the international situation will affect India's chances in these negotiations—whether it will increase India's bargaining power so that it may be able to get relief in other directions than cotton and textiles or whether it will have to submit to Japan's reported stipulation that the scope of the Agreement should not be extended.

In the case of Ceylon, however, it looks as if the outbreak of war has sobered down the Ceylon Government's attitude. As there is now greater demand for Ceylon's produce, it is feeling the need for more Indian labour. It is also certain that if India refuses to have any trade agreement with Ceylon, the latter will find itself at a great disadvantage. There is every reason to hope that the Ceylon Government will now be willing to revise its attitude to India and agree to enter into negotiations.

The Government of India's attitude has always been that until the question of repatriating Indian settlers in Ceylon and compulsorily dismissing Indian workers is satisfactory settled. It is impossible for them to start any trade talks with Ceylon I am told that the Ceylon Government is likely to approach the Government of India very soon for comprehensive discussions on all matters in dispute so that some settlement may be arrived at.

BRIGHT CHANCES FOR INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Government Of India To Utilise Opportunity Offered By War

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, Sept. 25.

One of the major problems which the war has brought before the country is the need for rapid industrialisation. All departments, particularly the Army Department recognise that supplies from overseas are liable to delay if not interception during wartime. Their cost is also on the increase. So it is necessary that both from an economic and military point of view all possible sources of supply within India should be explored and developed.

In an official publication issued this week the Government of India has given the assurance that "every possible step is being taken to obtain requirements from within India's border". As ever increasing reliance has to be placed on the assistance of civilian industry in order to ensure supply of requirements in war for the Defence services, for essential civil services for essential industries and for the civil population, measures have to be taken not only to develop existing industries but to start new ones.

There are difficulties in the way —the need for new machinery, the import of certain essential necessaries which are not available in this country and the difficulty of getting sufficient skilled labour. These difficulties have, however, to be surmounted if the country wants to develop indigenous supplies of manufactured goods.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story: Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE POISON THORN

HERE'S TH' LAYOUT OF THE EMBASSY. WE GO IN, TAKE TH' PLACE OF TH' REGULAR GUARDS AN' COP TH' JEWELS... SLICK HAS TH' CAR WAITIN' HERE...
YEAH, BUT HOW DO WE GET AWAY WITHOUT NO ONE SPOTTIN' US?
THAT'S MAGDA'S JOB. COME ON!
ALF, I SWEAR I AIN'T NEVER GONNA TOUCH ANOTHER DROP!
NAH, YOU AIN'T SEEIN' THINGS, 'ARRY! IT'S A BLINKIN' COSTUME PARTY, THAT'S WOT!
LOOK, MAGDA. THEY'RE BRINGING MORE GUARDS!
YES, JIM---I SUPPOSE THEY WANT TO BE SURE OF SAFEGUARDING ALL THOSE VALUABLES!
©Copr 1939, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.